

## Indian Paratroops In House-to-House Battle With Tamils

By Barbara Croesette  
New York Times Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — India dropped airborne commandos, backed by tanks and heavy artillery, into the northern Sri Lankan city of Jaffna on Monday as fighting continued in intense house-to-house battles with Tamil separatist guerrillas, according to an Indian diplomat here.

Eighteen Indians have been killed and 79 wounded since Friday, the Indian High Commission press counselor, Lt. Col. Puri, said Monday.

She said about 6,000 Indian troops and policemen were fighting in Jaffna, the center of Tamil resistance. An additional 5,000 Indian troops have been sent to Eastern Province, she said, and at least a thousand more are elsewhere in northern Sri Lanka.

Sri Lankans say they believe there are about 1,000 armed Tamil rebels still fighting.

Sri Lankan military officials said the Indians were being ambushed as they moved house-to-house in search of militants and their bases and weapons.

Indian officials said messages intercepted between posts of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam indicated that 163 Tamils had died in the last four days. Indian troops have recovered only 13 Tamil guerrilla bodies, Mrs. Puri said.

About 260 Tamils have been taken prisoner in the north and east, according to the Indians.

Complete and independent casualty figures are impossible to obtain because the Jaffna Peninsula is under curfew, and no journalists are allowed to enter the area. Telephone communications are poor or nonexistent.

The Indian High Commission, the equivalent of an embassy in Commonwealth countries, said Monday that fighting had been heaviest around Jaffna's historic fort and in the villages of Chumakam and Urumbarai. Smaller operations took place in the eastern regions of Trincomalee and Batticaloa.

Sri Lankan officials said they thought the leader of the Tamil Tigers, Velupillai Prabhakaran, might be in Urumbarai, where the Indian air drop took place today.

The Tamil Tigers, who have defied Indian efforts to disarm them as part of a peace accord worked out between Colombo and New Delhi that would give them a place in the political process if they laid down their weapons, accused the Indians on Monday of the indiscriminate killing of civilians.

Mrs. Puri said she could not say that no civilians had died, but she added that the Indian forces were "doing everything to prevent harm coming to civilians."

Most civilians in the Jaffna Peninsula have been sent to temples or schools for safety, she said.

The Tigers, the last of the guerrilla armies in the field fighting for an independent Tamil nation, or Tamil Eelam, in ethnic Sinhalese-dominated Sri Lanka, have been accused of killing more than 200 Sri Lankans in the last two weeks.

## Klosk Floridians Flee From Hurricane

MIAMI (AP) — An approaching hurricane brought powerful thunderstorms to southern Florida on Monday, prompting some residents and tourists to stock up on staples.

The storm, designated Floyd, cut power lines along the southern coast, and schools were closed in many areas. It was upgraded from a tropical storm to a minimal hurricane when its winds reached 75 mph (120 kph).

Some roads were flooded, and there were long lines at gas stations and on highways as people headed inland. Grocery shelves were stripped of batteries, bread and other supplies.



Towers Financial Corp. has asked John F. Lehman Jr., the former U.S. Navy secretary, to lead its plan to restructure Pan American World Airways. Page 19.

**GENERAL NEWS**

■ Senator Paul Simon of Illinois is looming large in a shrinking field of Democratic White House hopefuls. Page 4.

■ The first game of the world chess championship was drawn in Spain. Page 2.

**BUSINESS/FINANCE**

■ Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. and the rest of the world widened in September. Page 17.

Dow close: DOWN 10.77  
U.S. Bonds were closed Monday for Columbus Day.

### To Our Readers

#### IHT to Print in Tokyo

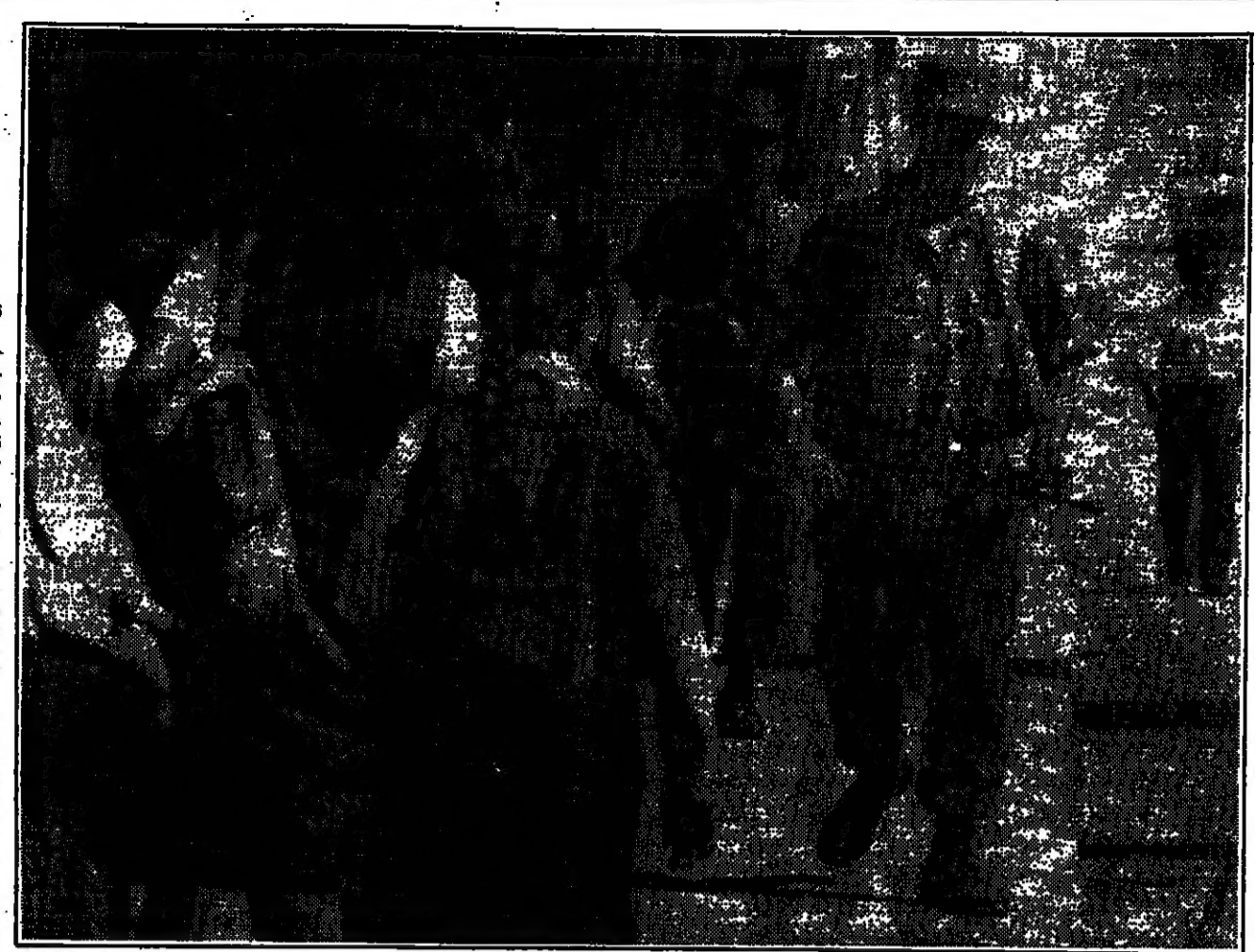
THE International Herald Tribune will begin printing in Tokyo on Nov. 20 in an important expansion of its presence in Asia.

Lee Huebner, the publisher, said in an announcement: "By printing in Japan we can serve readers in Tokyo on the same morning we are printed and can reach the rest of our Japanese readers in the afternoon. This will make the IHT an even more valuable newspaper to a growing number of readers."

The announcement was made at the newspaper's Paris headquarters at a meeting with Moriaki Motono, the Japanese ambassador to France, other Japanese diplomats, and correspondents of the Japanese press.

The new printing site will be the newspaper's third in Asia after Hong Kong and Singapore. Distribution in Japan will be undertaken with the Mainichi Newspapers. Sold in 164 countries, the IHT has a paid circulation of more than 170,000 copies daily.

Tokyo will be the 10th printing site for the IHT, which is celebrating this year its 100th anniversary.



Israeli soldiers patrolling Ramallah on Monday after a West Bank woman was shot and killed during a disturbance.

## Israelis Kill Bystander in West Bank Fray

By Gideon Frankel  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A Palestinian mother of eight was shot Monday when Israeli soldiers opened fire on a mob in the West Bank city of Ramallah.

Five other Palestinians were wounded, including a 68-year-old owner of a food stand.

The incident occurred on the sixth straight day of rioting in the Israeli-occupied territories. The trouble began with a shootout between Israeli security forces and Arab gunmen in the Gaza Strip last week.

Israeli military officials acknowledged that the woman was an innocent bystander, and said they regretted her death. But they contended that two soldiers and four Israeli policemen were trapped by the crowd and that their lives were endangered when they opened fire.

The incident in Ramallah began Monday morning after several hundred schoolchildren left their classes and began a demonstration in the city's main commercial center to protest Sunday's clash between Moslems and Israeli police at the sacred Temple Mount in East Jerusalem.

The students set up roadblocks, chanted Palestinian slogans and began throwing rocks at cars with Israeli license plates.

According to the army's account, one car's windshield was shattered and a woman passenger was slightly injured. A police vehicle that came to the car's aid was pelted with rocks, as was an army vehicle with two soldiers.

The Israelis were surrounded by the students, who refused to disperse when warnings were shouted, according to the military account. They then aimed at the legs of the demonstrators and, according to an Israeli Army source, opened fire with single shots from Uzi submachine guns.

Witnesses at the scene told reporters they had heard rapid-fire shooting.

The dead woman was identified as Amayat Samir Hindi, 35, a teacher, who was shot in the chest. Israeli military officials said a preliminary investigation indicated that she was not involved in the disturbance.

Hospital staff members said her husband had told them she had been on her way to buy bread when she saw the demonstrators and decided to take some of her children out of school and back home, away from the disturbances. She was shot on the way.

The area's army commander, who under military rules cannot be identified, told Israeli Army radio that he regretted the woman's death, "but you have to realize that

See ISRAEL, Page 2

## U.S. Gulf Fleet Is Said to Seek Expanded Role Against Iranians

By Patrick E. Tyler  
Washington Post Service

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — The U.S. military command in the Gulf is seeking approval from Washington to attack any Iranian gunboat that fires on merchant vessels calling for assistance, regardless of their national flag, according to Western sources.

The request for greater military latitude to strike Iranian forces originated, the sources said, with Rear Admiral Harold J. Bersman, commander of the Middle East Force, which is responsible for protecting U.S.-flag ships in the waterway.

The sources said the administration of President Ronald Reagan was considering a broader role for U.S. forces in the Gulf, allowing them to confront Iranian gunboats directly when they are detected stalking civilian oil tankers.

"The Iranians are beginning to figure out that we will not come to the aid of a non-U.S. flag ship," a U.S. official in the region said.

"We also are beginning to get ships that are tagging on to our convoys, and the question comes up: What do we do if they attack some ship that is in train with us?" the official asked. "That's not answered, so the navy needs some guidance in this area, and they're looking at it."

Permitting U.S. forces to confront Iranian gunboats would effectively strip away the last vestige of U.S. neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war and put U.S. forces on a virtual war footing with Iran.

U.S. helicopter forces attacked three Iranian gunboats last week, but only after the Iranians fired machine guns in their direction, according to the Pentagon. A Western military analyst pointed out that without this provocation, U.S.

forces would have been powerless to intervene if the Iranian gunboats had gone on that night to attack non-U.S. merchant shipping.

"It doesn't make any sense," said a Western official, who quoted a Middle Eastern political leader as advocating that the United States target the source of shipping attacks in the Gulf.

"If your house is flooding, you fix the leak, you don't mop up the water," the official said.

Though presidential approval for the tougher policy appears to be a logical next step for military com-

manders to pursue, it also would propel the United States across a major threshold.

Up to now, the Reagan administration has narrowly defined the U.S. military mission in the Gulf, restricting U.S. warships to escorting U.S.-flag vessels, most prominently 11 refueled tankers from Kuwait.

This policy has allowed the United States to maintain official neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war and to preserve an option to rebuild relations with Iran after any international settlement is imposed.

The Soviet Union, which is also neutral in the war, has kept its lines open to both the Iraqi and Iranian regimes, and concerns over Soviet inroads in the region have been a complicating factor for U.S. officials.

Adopting a stronger military posture against Iran would probably win popular support in the United States and might find support in Congress.

But it also would ally U.S. and Iraqi armed forces in a joint effort to destroy Iran's economic oil lifeline and prevent the Iranian Navy from retaliating against neutral shipping in the Gulf.

Pressure from military commanders apparently is growing, potentially putting the White House in conflict with the military over the level of political support in the United States for the task they have been given.

■ Use of Exocet Reported

Iraqi jet fighters hit an Iranian-operated tanker with an Exocet missile on Monday, setting the vessel ablaze and killing two crew members, according to Gulf-based marine salvage executives quoted by The Associated Press.

The tanker was identified as the 21,166-ton Mariandil 14, a shuttle tanker operated by Iran under Panamanian registry. It was attacked about 60 miles (100 kilometers) south of the Iranian port of Bushahr, the executives said.

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Minnesota Reaches World Series

Tom Brunansky of Minnesota hit a double Monday, driving in two runs in the Twins' 9-5 victory over the Detroit Tigers. The triumph gave Minnesota the American League baseball pennant for the first time in 22 years. In the National League, San Francisco leads St. Louis, 3 games to 2, going into Tuesday's game in St. Louis. The World Series begins Oct. 17 in Minneapolis. Page 23.

## Crime Seems to Pay at JFK

### Targets, Methods Shift as Airport Thefts Increase

By Elizabeth Neuffer  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With near-record numbers of travelers expected at Kennedy International Airport this year, the authorities there are reporting sharp increases in pickpocketing, luggage theft and other property crimes.

And even as organized crime continues to hold sway over the airport's cargo industry, law-enforcement officials say, its methods and targets are shifting. While truck hijackings and cargo thefts — with the \$5.8 million Lufthansa theft in 1978 the biggest — have declined in recent years, the Mafia has broadened its control over the air-freight industry through extortion in return for labor peace, and, in some cases, by infiltrating the companies.

All of this represents the changing surface of the airport subculture, in which the schemes and scams and players change but the essential fact of crime remains.

The wealth and sprawl of the airport constitute a natural medium for crime. It is a world populated by Mafia wise guys and small-time hustlers with such nicknames as "Cuban Pete" and "Tony Heart Attack" and where detectives call one parking lot "the cemetery" because so many murder victims have been dumped there.

The swarm of travelers — an estimated 28 million in 1987, with 56 million pieces of luggage — is easy prey for thieves. The airport's location in New York City makes it a major organized-crime target. And the huge amount of cargo — estimated to have a value of \$74 billion last year — is an invitation to narcotics smuggling. From 50 percent to 70 percent of all the heroin seized by the U.S. Customs Service is seized at Kennedy, customs officials say.

"At any given moment, you could have a smuggling attempt, drugs, a cargo theft, a car theft, a purse snatching," said Arthur R. Stiffel, the top Customs Service agent at the airport.

Violent crime at Kennedy "is almost nil," said Captain Frank V. Fox, chief of police operations at the airport. Kennedy, he added, "is a very safe place."

As for organized crime, a series of federal prosecutions has put some New York Mafia chiefs in prison, and the government operates continuing investigations at Kennedy.

But an immediate concern of the police, as well as airline officials, is crime against passengers.

"Overall, I think it's getting worse," said Tad Fujimatsu, a spokesman for Japan Air Lines. "The Japanese tourist is a target because they carry a lot of cash."

A senior passenger service agent for Kuwait Airways, Amgad Shehata, agreed. "In the high season — Christmas, summer — we get an average of at least 10 complaints per month about pickpocketing," she said.

Law-enforcement officials offer a variety of reasons for the persistence of crime at Kennedy, and a variety of solutions. The police union, customs officials and others contend that more officers are needed. The police have mounted periodic crack-

## Geneticist Wins Nobel For Medicine

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — The 1987 Nobel Prize in Medicine was awarded Monday to a Japanese geneticist, Susumu Tonegawa, for his discovery of how the body's immune cells learn to recognize and attack invading organisms.

In its citation, the Nobel Assembly said Mr. Tonegawa had shown in a pioneering set of experiments how the body's immune cells shuffle their genetic material to recognize and attack invading organisms that the body has never encountered before.

The assembly said that Mr. Tonegawa, 48, wrote an influential scientific paper in 1976 on "the genetic principal for generation of antibody diversity," and had dominated research in the field for the next two years.

Mr. Tonegawa, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the first Japanese to win the Nobel Prize in Medicine, which has been awarded since 1901.

Of his work, Mr. Tonegawa said: "I hope the information we got will be useful in developing responses to a number of diseases, including cancer and possibly even AIDS."

"If we understand how the immune system works, that information will be helpful in understanding what went wrong with it," he said at his home in Newton, Massachusetts.

Last month, Mr. Tonegawa was among three molecular biologists to share the Albert Lasker medical research award. In 1986, he received the \$50,000 Bristol-Myers Award for Distinguished Achievement in Cancer Research.

Mr. Tonegawa, born in Nagoya, Japan, is a professor at MIT's Cen-

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# How a Secret Peace Plan Collapsed, a Victim of Political Dogma in the Middle East

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

**JERUSALEM** — During the last few months, Israel and Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization may have come a little closer to peace negotiations than at any time since their conflict began.

Surprisingly, it was a member of the governing central committee of Israel's hard-line Likud bloc, Moshe Amirav, who was behind the effort to bring Israel into peace talks with Mr. Arafat and West Bank Palestinians loyal to him.

In the end, the secret contacts led to little. They resulted in a broken arm and a gashed forehead for Professor Sari Nusseibeh, one of the Palestinians who was involved in the preparatory discussions and who was later beaten up by extremist Palestinians for his efforts.

The talks also led to the decision this month by the Jerusalem branch of the Herut Party, which makes up the core of the Likud bloc, to put Mr. Amirav on party trial as a first step to expulsion from the party.

But maybe the most lasting impact of these stillborn peace talks is the graphic proof they provide of just how difficult it is for pragmatic

Palestinian and Jewish nationalists to put together a negotiating format that might break the Arab-Israeli deadlock.

The dialogue began in July when Mr. Amirav asked a left-wing Israeli peace campaigner, David Ish-Shalom, to put him in touch with some prominent pro-PLO Palestinians in the West Bank.

Mr. Ish-Shalom said he got in touch with Mr. Nusseibeh, who teaches philosophy at Bir Zeit University in the West Bank, and that Mr. Nusseibeh asked Salah Zuhaila, an editor of Al Shaab, an Arabic newspaper, to join him in talks with Mr. Amirav.

Later, Mr. Nusseibeh also enlisted a Palestinian intellectual, Faisal Husseini, probably the most prominent pro-Arafat West Bank resident.

The talks, which began in Mr. Amirav's Jerusalem home, opened with the official of the Likud bloc presenting two draft papers, Mr. Nusseibeh said in an interview.

One paper dealt with general principles for negotiations, which included recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination and the right of the PLO to represent the Palestinians,

provided it accepted Israel's existence and security.

The other paper dealt with the outline for an "interim agreement" lasting for three to five years, before negotiations for a final settlement.

Mr. Amirav's interim solution called for granting the 1.2 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza a high degree of self-rule: They would have their own administrative headquarters in Arab East Jerusalem, along with their own flag, anthem, stamps and currency.

Israel, however, would retain overall sovereignty in the occupied territories and Jerusalem, Mr. Amirav said.

Mr. Nusseibeh said Mr. Amirav explained to the Palestinians that "his objective was to eventually bring us into a dialogue with a wide circle within the Likud Party, and he hinted that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir might be interested in such a bold initiative."

The Amirav plan had the potential to give the Palestinians that "his objective was to eventually bring us into a dialogue with a wide circle within the Likud Party, and he hinted that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir might be interested in such a bold initiative."

The advantage of his "interim" plan for the Palestinians, Mr. Amirav said, was that it was "the maximum they can get in an arrangement with Israel and it does not require them to renounce the idea of one day establishing a Palestinian state on the West Bank."

As for Israel, he added, "the proposal enables it to retain the two options of security and settlement."

Between July and early September, Mr. Amirav and the pro-Arafat Palestinians met 10 times to refine the Amirav proposals.

Mr. Amirav also brought Ehud Olmert, a confidant of the prime minister and a Likud member of the Knesset, or parliament, to meet Mr. Nusseibeh.

Eventually, a two-page working paper was agreed upon. Mr. Amirav planned to go to Geneva on Sept. 6 to present the plan to Mr. Arafat.

Mr. Amirav reportedly planned to seek Mr. Arafat's agreement to three principles — an immediate cessation of hostilities, mutual Israeli and PLO recognition, and a halt to new Israeli settlements — as a basis for negotiating the interim accord.

But on the eve of the trip, Israeli Air Force jets bombed the Palestinian refugee district at Ain Hithwa in southern Lebanon, reportedly killing 50 pro-Arafat Palestinians. Moreover, Mr. Husseini, the intellectual, was suddenly arrested and held without trial for "pro-PLO activities."

Mr. Ish-Shalom said he believed these actions occurred because Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, a Labor Party member who favors negotiations with King Hussein of Jordan and not with pro-PLO Palestinians from the West Bank, wanted to scuttle the Amirav initiative.

Nonetheless, Mr. Nusseibeh agreed to accompany Mr. Amirav to the meeting with Mr. Arafat. But on the eve of their departure for Geneva, Mr. Amirav backed out.

Mr. Ish-Shalom went to Geneva in his place on Sept. 8 and, accompanied by a left-wing Israeli member of the Knesset, Charlie Biton, presented the Amirav document to Mr. Arafat. But Mr. Arafat told them, according to Mr. Nusseibeh, that he would only "respond" to an official Israeli government overture.

Somehow Mr. Biton took this to be a positive answer and immediately broadcast it to the Israeli press, creating a brief stir and, according

to Israeli officials, greatly disturbing King Hussein. The king thought he had an understanding with Israel to promote an international conference and to quash pro-PLO Palestinians.

On Sept. 18, Mr. Amirav decided to make the whole dialogue public. The reaction was swift. On Sept. 21, Mr. Nusseibeh was chubbied by four masked men on the Bir Zeit campus, badly enough to break his left arm. Mr. Husseini was arrested by Israel a second time and jailed without trial.

The day Mr. Nusseibeh was beaten, hard-line Herut members began efforts to expel Mr. Amirav from the party.

Finally, Mr. Shamir suddenly decided last week to meet publicly with pro-Jordanian West Bank Palestinians to repeat that he wanted direct peace talks with Hussein.

The whole affair, Mr. Nusseibeh concluded, raised serious questions "about the extent to which people can explore alternatives that are not part of the political dogma in both communities."

"These dogmas," he said, "have become like a religion, and anyone who deviates from them is a heretic."

## POLITICS: Fretful Conservatives

(Continued from Page 1)

book many conservatives regard as the definitive intellectual history of their cause, notes that never before have there been so many conservative think tanks and foundations, so many conservative political operatives and respected intellectuals.

Mr. Nash said that in the 1950s, conservatives saw themselves "as a minority standing athwart history and yelling 'Stop!'" The phrase, from the first issue of the National Review, the movement's major journal, captured the view of the movement's intellectual founders — people like William F. Buckley Jr. and one of Mr. Buckley's ideological mentors, Frank Meyer — that American conservatives were a beleaguered remnant battling at the margins against a well-entrenched Liberal Establishment.

Now, such thoughts seem out of place. Largely because President Reagan's political victories have conferred legitimacy on the movement, conservatives are very much in the American mainstream. "He has made the conservative end of the spectrum part of the public policy debate," Mr. Nash said of Mr. Reagan. "It's not now thought of as bizarre and beyond the realm of legitimate discourse."

Conservative's victories on the intellectual front are substantial and include a wider acceptance of the benefits of unencumbered market forces and a greater skepticism about sexual and educational experimentation.

There is disagreement, however, over which parts of the Reagan legacy are enduring. Within such disagreements, Mr. Nash fears, lies a danger of deep sectarian division among proponents of what he sees as modern conservatism's three basic impulses: anti-Communism abroad, a reverence for tradition and enthusiasm for unfettered capitalism.

For conservatives of a libertarian bent, it is the free-market aspect of Reaganism that will last. This argument was forcefully presented by Paul H. Weaver, a journalist and intellectual, at a recent conference sponsored by the CATO Institute, a libertarian research organization.

"After seven years of Reagan," Mr. Weaver said, "public mistrust of big government remains intense, deregulation continues, tax cutting and loophole closing retain their public appeal, privatization is still the wave of the future and the strength and influence of markets continues to grow."

On the other hand, Mr. Weaver argued, cultural conservatism is in disarray. "Despite Pat Robertson's showings in the polls," he said, "the morass into which the Borg nomination has run shows that traditional morality and the neotheocratic element of Reaganism have little staying power on the national stage."

There are other divisions among conservatives. On economics, for example, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas speaks for the fiscally orthodox when he warns about the dangers of the budget deficit; supply-siders, like Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York, play down the deficit's importance as compared with the need to avoid tax increases.

Last year, there was a vigorous polemic between old-time conservatives, led by such figures as Professor Melvin Bradford of the University of Dallas, and

neoconservatives like Irving Kristol and Norman Podhoretz.

Professor Bradford and his allies argued that the neoconservatives, who are mainly former Democrats, were importing liberal ideas into the conservative movement and seeking to transform conservatism into something quite different: a kind of 1940s anti-Communist liberalism more suitable to Harry S. Truman than to Robert Taft or Barry M. Goldwater.

What alarms conservatives is that the division among its intellectuals may reflect cracks in their electoral coalition. They saw warning signs in the 1986 elections, when the Democrats retook control of the Senate and won back votes from crucial swing groups that had helped build the Reagan majority.

Working-class whites in the North and poorer whites in the South, who had been attracted to Mr. Reagan's traditionalist social agenda, returned to the Democrats in substantial numbers.

Mr. Phillips said that as many Democratic candidates cut away from the countercultural themes of the 1960s — "Democrats stopped wearing blue jeans with American flags sewn on their seams," he said — the party made it easier for traditional Democrats to vote their economic interests.

But the Democrats also picked up votes in 1986 from socially liberal and better-off groups who had been attracted by Mr. Reagan's economic conservatism, but turned off by his social agenda.

The conservatives' main worry is that their fractious intellectual wings and unstable electoral alliance may not hold together in the absence of Mr. Reagan's personal appeal.

## JFK: Widespread Crime Seems to Pay at N.Y. Airport

(Continued from Page 1)

downs on property crime — the number of officers was increased for two months last summer, for instance — but these efforts have succeeded in dampening the problem only temporarily. And without stiffer jail sentences and fines, law-enforcement officials say, the thieves and scam artists will keep coming back.

Since 1984, crimes against property have grown steadily with increases in passenger traffic. The exception was 1986, when fear of terrorism and other factors convinced many tourists that they should stay home. But this year travel has rebounded, and so, officials say, has crime.

From January to August of this year, there were 1,278 reported pickpocketings, purse-snatchings and luggage thefts, up from 899 during the like period in 1984, and 1,104 last year, according to the police, who add that the reported



The Nobel prize winner and his son at their home Monday near Boston.

## Concorde Lands in Nepal

United Press International

**KATMANDU, Nepal** — An Air France Concorde carrying 63 German and Swiss tourists landed here for the first time Monday, and 7,000 people gathered at the airport to see the supersonic aircraft.

These pickpockets work in rings, traveling from airport to airport. But there is another group, less skilled and more aggressive, who the authorities say include growing numbers of women, illegal aliens and the elderly.

Almost all the thieves and hustlers, the authorities say, view fines

figures are probably lower than the total number of crimes. Through August of this year, 991 pieces of luggage valued at an estimated \$1 million were stolen, up from 696 in the like period in 1984, and 863 last year.

While pickpocketings had declined slightly in previous years, there have been 207 reported cases in the first two-thirds of this year, almost as many as in all of 1986.

Kennedy has a police force of 222 officers and 28 detectives. And like many police precincts, Kennedy is its own insular society, with its own peculiar fraternity.

Among them, officers say, is the rapidly growing number of "picks," many of them Colombian, trained at pickpocketing academies in New York City and in Colombia. The police here refer to it as "the School of Bells," where people learn to pick a pocket blind with razor blades without ringing a series of attached bells, according to law-enforcement authorities. Their hands often bear scars as a result.

These pickpockets work in rings, traveling from airport to airport. But there is another group, less skilled and more aggressive, who the authorities say include growing numbers of women, illegal aliens and the elderly.

Almost all the thieves and hustlers, the authorities say, view fines

and jail terms as a cost of doing business; a dishonest taxi driver might be fined as little as \$100, a pickpocket might serve 90 days at most. And because many victims are foreign travelers, many cases never make it into court.

Another side of crime at Kennedy rarely, if ever, touches tourists. "Kennedy is one of the mainstays of organized-crime activity in the New York area," said Edward McDonald, head of the Federal Organized Crime Strike Force in Brooklyn.

In the 1960s and '70s, organized-crime cargo theft was a major concern for air-freight companies. In 1969, \$3.4 million in cargo was stolen from Kennedy, and as recently as 1978, organized-crime members bribed air-freight employees and made off with \$5.3 million in cash and jewelry from Lufthansa Airlines.

But last year, \$1.14 million in cargo was reported stolen, according to Detective Sergeant Carmine Spano. These days, the authorities say, cargo thefts, generally of clothing, electronic equipment and jewelry, are usually made by employees of the freight and trucking companies.

Law-enforcement officials agree that the figures do not mean that the influence of organized crime is waning. Today, they explain, the power of the mob — and the Lucchese crime family in particular — comes largely through infiltration of the Teamsters locals that handle air freight. Air-freight companies, the authorities charge, have been forced to pay millions of dollars in payoffs.

## ISRAEL: Bystander Killed

(Continued from Page 1)

when soldiers get in a situation like that and have to open fire to extricate themselves, other people may get hurt."

After the incident, all shops closed in protest throughout Ramallah, and many stores were closed in East Jerusalem and Gaza.

Gaza and the West Bank periodically erupt in violent clashes reflecting Palestinian frustration with Israeli military occupation. They tend to burn themselves out after several days, but this time Israeli actions have helped inadvertently to sustain them.

Last week's shooting, involving members of the Islamic Jihad, a Moslem extremist movement, set off protests in Gaza, including shop closings.

On Saturday, soldiers shot at protesters throwing stones, wounding at least six, and tried to force shopkeepers to reopen on Sunday.

Then on Sunday a small group of Jewish nationalists sought to enter the Temple Mount, setting off a clash between the police and Moslem protesters.

Monday's shooting is certain to further fuel the conflict, which many expect will continue at least through the weekend, when Secretary of State George P. Shultz of the United States arrives in Israel.

"I don't think the demonstrations were planned with Shultz in mind, but people may now want to send him a message," said a Palestinian journalist, Daoud Kuttab. "At this point, every Israeli action just provokes further conflict."

## NOBEL: Geneticist Named

(Continued from Page 1)

ter for Cancer Research and the Biology Department.

Much of his pioneering work was done while he was a member of the Basel Institute for Immunology in Switzerland, from 1971 until 1981, when he moved to MIT.

More recently, Mr. Tonegawa's research group at MIT was one of several teams to identify the genes responsible for what are called T-cell receptors.

T-cells are white blood cells that perform a variety of immune system tasks. On the outside of the cell are the "receptors" where other immune system substances can plug into the T-cells and trigger them to go into action.

The understanding of those receptors is crucial to understanding the role of T-cells in the body's defenses.

Mr. Tonegawa's research on the immune system could one day help doctors understand how the immune system fails in patients with acquired immune deficiency syndrome, according to Hans Wigdals, a professor of immunology at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm.

But, he added, "it's too simple to say the prize has immediate bearing on AIDS."

Mr. Tonegawa received a bachelor of science degree at Kyoto University and a doctorate at the University of California at San Diego. He did postgraduate work at the Salk Institute in San Diego.

"There are so many people that I personally know who have done great work and some of them have gotten this prize but many have not gotten it yet."

"To be very honest," he added, "I'm quite a bit surprised that they picked mine from all them. I'm pleased, but I don't want to make it appear that I'm any different from anybody else."

These are very basic studies," said Mr. Tonegawa, who left Japan in 1963 and still holds Japanese citizenship.

These studies "are trying to understand what happens in the immune system — not specifically related to disease, why we get sick. We have to understand how the body works. The question I asked is why our body can protect ourselves against so many different pathogens."

The Nobel Peace Prize and those in physics, chemistry, literature, medicine and economics carry an award of 2.17-million kroner (340,000).

The announcement of the prize for medicine followed a final vote Monday by a 50-member Nobel Assembly. The Nobel Peace Prize is to be awarded Tuesday, followed by physics and chemistry Wednesday, literature Thursday or on Oct. 22, and economics Oct. 21.

All the announcements are to be made in Stockholm, except for the peace award, which is made in Oslo. (UPI/AP)

## Bush Officially Opens Campaign

Reuters

**HOUSTON** — Vice President George Bush officially opened his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination Monday with a pledge to be his own man.

"Now I am a candidate for president," he said, "and now it is my responsibility to turn to the American people and share with them my hopes and intentions, and why I wish to lead."

He offered few specifics on how his administration would differ from President Ronald Reagan's, and he said dramatic changes were not in order.

Mr. Bush, the front-runner for the 1988 Republican presidential nomination, begins the campaign with a huge lead over his rivals in opinion polls. A native of Connecticut, he announced his candidacy in Texas to emphasize his ties to the state, which will play a key role in a Southern regional primary in March.

Mr. Bush, the front-runner for the 1988 Republican presidential nomination, begins the campaign with a huge lead over his rivals in opinion polls. A native of Connecticut, he announced his candidacy in Texas to emphasize his ties to the state, which will play a key role in a Southern regional primary in March.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Martial Law Possible, Aquino Hints

MANILA (Reuters) — President Corason C. Aquino, apparently in a policy shift, left open Monday the possibility of a declaration of martial law as a wave of strike protests added to pressure on her administration.

Mr. Aquino said in a weekly broadcast that she would not take emergency powers "unless it is absolutely necessary, unless it will be for the greater good of the country."

The reference, made at the beginning of a threatened week of strikes, was the first time she had stopped short of rejecting martial law outright. It came after predictions last week that she might take firmer action in the face of renewed coup threats from renegade army officers. A coalition of moderate and leftist unions also planned a series of strikes.

### Japan and U.S. Start Talks on Fighter

TOKYO (AP) — Japan and the United States began talks Monday on selection of a jet fighter for Japan, a Defense Agency official said.

Officials from the Japanese Defense Agency and the U.S. Defense Department met with representatives of McDonnell Douglas and General Dynamics Corp. The two U.S. companies are competing for the order of 100 advanced-support fighters, the official said.

The Japanese defense minister, Yoko Kurihara, said Oct. 3 that Japan would buy its fighter, known as the FSX, from the United States. The announcement ended months of speculation over whether Japan would purchase the jet overseas or produce its own. Japan is to select either the F-15 Eagle, made by McDonnell Douglas, or the F-16 Fighting Falcon of General Dynamics. Japan plans to announce its choice later this month.

### Colombia Leftist Leader Shot to Death

BOGOTA (Reuters) — Demonstrators and police clashed Monday in Bogotá following the murder of Jaime Pardo Leal, leader of Colombia's main leftist political party.

Army reinforcements were sent to the presidential palace, the Casa de Nariño, as a radio station reported that several protesters and policemen were injured.

Mr. Pardo Leal, 48, who won half a million votes when he ran for the Patriotic Union in last year's presidential elections, was ambushed Sunday by unidentified gunmen while driving back from his farm about 50 miles (80 kilometers) west of Bogotá.

President Virgilio Barco Vargas condemned the murder and urged the authorities to find and punish the killers.

Jaime Pardo Leal

### Emergency to Continue, Pretoria Says

CAPE TOWN (WP) — The South African minister for law and order, Adrian Vlok, said Monday that while the 16-month-old state of emergency has succeeded in cooling the revolutionary climate, it will remain in force for the foreseeable future.

"We would like to lift the emergency," Mr. Vlok said in an interview with Katharine Graham, chairman of the board of The Washington Post Co., "but it would be irresponsible if we don't once again have stable communities and if we don't accomplish our three main goals."

Those goals, Mr. Vlok said, are: the imposition of security police actions to bring short-term stability to black townships; the upgrading of living conditions for blacks; and the development of a political solution that will give the 23 million South African blacks a role in governing the country.

### First Game Drawn in Chess Match

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) — The first game of the world chess championship between the champion, Garry Kasparov, and his challenger, Anatoli Karpov, ended in a draw Monday after 30 moves.

**GAME 1**  
GRUNFELD-SLAV DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Karpov	Kasparov	Karpov	Kasparov	Karpov	Kasparov
1. d4	Nf6	11. Be3	Nb6	21. Be2	Qd7
2. c4	g6	12. Bf2	Bd7	22. Nb1	Qc7
3. f3	g5	13. e4	Ne7	23. Ne9	Nc6
4. Bg2	g4	14. Bg7	Nd8	24. Nb1	Nb6
5. Bg2	g3	15. Nxd7	Nf8	25. Rxe7	Nd7
6. e4	g2	16. Re1	Rf7	26. Rxe7	Rxe7
7. Nc3	0-0	17. Bf3	Rc7	27. Ne9	Nc6
8. Nc3	e5	18. Bf3	Rc7	28. Nb1	Nb6
9. 0-0	Nd7	19. Qc2	Nc6	29. Nb1	Nc6
10. f4	Nc6	20. Qc2	a5		Draw.

### Iran Seeking Exit for 10, France Says

PARIS (Reuters) — France is considering a request from Iran to let 10 people leave Tehran's blockaded embassy in Paris, signaling some movement in a 15-week impasse over allegations of terrorism, Foreign Ministry officials said Monday.

Tehran has requested that 10 resident administrators without diplomatic status be allowed to leave France, the officials said. They are among about 40 staff members who have been in the building since the end of June, when the police sealed off the embassy. Nine French diplomats are similarly blockaded in Tehran.

The two countries broke relations July 17 in a crisis precipitated by French demands to question Walid Ghorji, an Iranian Embassy interpreter, about a wave of bombings in Paris last year in which 15 people were killed. Iran, refusing to hand him over, countered by sealing off the French Embassy in Tehran and threatening to put its staff on trial.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Lauda Breaks Into Scheduled Market

VIENNA (Reuters) — Austria granted the motor racing champion, Niki Lauda, a license Monday that will allow his charter airline to fly scheduled services to Asia and Latin America.

The decision ended a 16-month battle by Mr. Lauda to break into the long-haul market with Austrian-based Lauda Air, in which he has a 51-percent stake and which up to now has concentrated on taking tourists to Mediterranean resorts.

The license covers scheduled flights to Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, North and South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Thailand, the Maldives, Mauritius, Réunion and Central and South America. The decision ended a fight between Mr. Lauda, three times Formula One World Motor racing champion, and Austrian Airlines over his request to break into the scheduled airline market.

Rome customs officials delayed flights from Leonardo da Vinci Airport for up to two hours Monday with a slowdown strike to back demands for a clearer definition of their authority over currency regulations and that of the Finance Guard.

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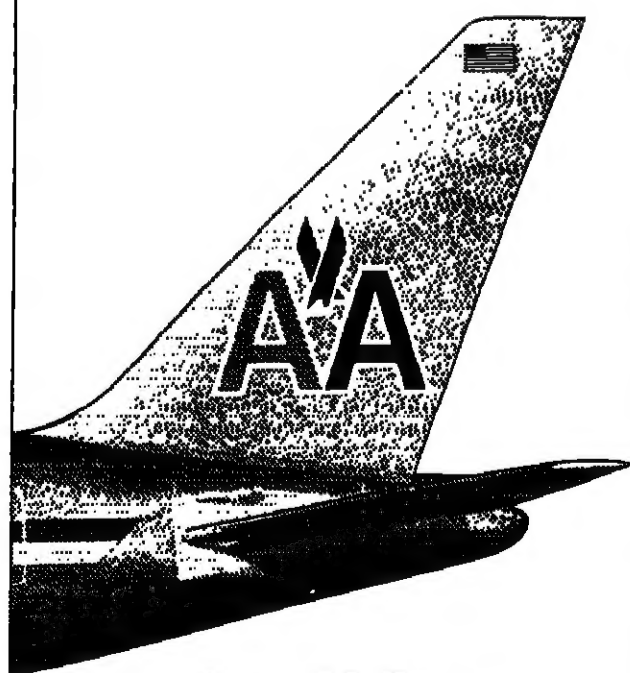
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## In a Shrinking Field of Democrats, Simon Looms a Little Larger

By Robin Toner

WASHINGTON — As the dust clears from a tumultuous month in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, Senator Paul Simon of Illinois not only is still standing but also, in the eyes of some political professionals, looks a little taller.

In Iowa, politicians say Mr. Simon is poised to pick up many of the activists who were committed to Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, who withdrew from the race last month.

Some recent polls in Iowa, scene of the first nominating contest of 1988, show Mr. Simon running neck and neck with Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri and Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts.

In Washington, Mr. Simon has recently revamped his campaign organization, bringing on several respected political operatives and signing on the Hickman-Maslin Research polling concern. His fund raising has increased in recent months, totaling a respectable \$1.1 million in the third quarter.

All these moves, coupled with the disarray elsewhere in the Democratic field, are earning the senator from Illinois increasing attention.

"Personally, I think Simon is a sleeper," said Al From, executive director of the Democratic Leader-



Paul Simon, a Democratic presidential candidate, addressing labor union officials during a campaign stop in New York.

ship Council, an organization that has been trying to shift the Democratic Party to more centrist positions since 1984.

With his bow tie, horn-rimmed glasses and unabashed evocation of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, Mr. Simon, 58 years old, was long dismissed as anachronistic in a field of "new generation" Democrats.

His pollster, Paul Maslin, said this notion was based on a funda-

mental miscalculation about the dynamics of 1988.

"I think we worshiped a false idol for a while about a new generation message," Mr. Maslin said.

According to the political gospel of the Simon campaign, young voters do not necessarily want a young candidate, nor do Democrats want their party remade in the shape of the Republican Party. Mr. Simon's supporters argue that he offers a refreshing change from the angst-ridden Democrats who are still re-

acting to Walter F. Mondale's loss of 49 states in 1984.

Mr. Maslin and other Simon supporters draw a rough parallel between Mr. Simon's appeal, centered on the slogan, "I am not a neo-anything—I am a Democrat," and the way Ronald Reagan's unashamed conservatism won hearts in 1980.

"He's someone who's not running away from the party's heritage," Mr. Maslin said. "And he's

also saying the heritage is not some old chapter in a book, but something very real that we can now apply to people's hopes and futures."

His critics suggest Mr. Simon's message has limited appeal. William Carrick, manager of Mr. Gephardt's campaign, said Mr. Simon "preaches old-time Democratic religion."

For example, a centerpiece of the Simon campaign is an \$8 billion annual jobs program.

Beyond the issues is the persona. In a campaign dominated by questions of character, which has already seen two Democrats withdraw from the race, Mr. Simon projects a reassuring solidity, some Iowa Democrats say.

All these assessments of Mr. Simon take place against an altered political landscape that is still shifting, first from Gary Hart's withdrawal amid suggestions of womanizing, then from Mr. Biden's withdrawal last month over disclosures of borrowing speeches and a plagiarism incident in law school.

"Clearly, he's right in the pack," said Lowell Jenkins, a former Democratic gubernatorial candidate who supported Mr. Biden.

Until recently, Mr. Simon's campaign was managed by Floyd Fithian, a former congressman who was the senator's administrative assistant. Now, much of the operational responsibility has been transferred to Brian Lunde, a former top staff member at the Democratic National Committee.

His critics say Mr. Simon still faces serious questions of electability, about whether he can move beyond a message candidacy to a credible bid for the nomination. As Mr. Carrick puts it, the question is of durability.

But the new members of the Simon campaign team say he has been underestimated throughout his political career.

## Kirkpatrick, Greeted by U.S. Flags In Managua, Calls for New Elections

By Julia Preston

MANAGUA — A crowd of Nicaraguans waving American flags cheered the former U.S. representative to the United Nations, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, over the weekend. A small number of Americans denounced her visit.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick was on a one-day visit to Managua on Sunday, sent by President Ronald Reagan to give a Columbus Day address. She arrived in a U.S. Air Force plane.

U.S. diplomats said her visit was part of a campaign to show support for opposition groups by taking advantage of democratic reforms in Nicaragua since the signing Aug. 7 of a regional peace accord.

The invitation-only fete was held at the palatial Casa Grande, a former official residence of the U.S. ambassador that has been used only for ceremonial occasions since the 1979 Sandinista revolution because it was associated with U.S. backing for the Somoza dynasty.

About 800 Nicaraguans from groups opposing the Sandinistas listened as Mrs. Kirkpatrick made a rousing, largely philosophical half-hour speech.

"Perhaps the Sandinistas could win a free election," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said in Spanish. "No!" the audience boomed.

Applause then thundered when she said: "Some 15,000 Nicaraguans have taken up arms to fight for the liberty they thought they

had won in 1979," a reference to U.S.-backed rebels, known as contras.

She called for new elections in Nicaragua, and she repeatedly refused to rule out the possibility that the leftist government might comply with the peace accords by a Nov. 7 deadline.

While Mrs. Kirkpatrick talked, six American protesters suddenly stood up in front and unfurled a banner that read, "Support the Central American Presidents' Peace Accord," referring to the Aug. 7 pact. One shouted, "Viva Free Nicaragua!"

A U.S. diplomat said the demonstrators were not invited to the speech but as U.S. citizens were within their rights to attend.



A supporter embraces Jeane J. Kirkpatrick before her speech in Managua.

## UPI Will Transmit U.S. Agency's Material

By Bill McAllister

WASHINGTON — United Press International, facing continued financial losses as it attempts to rebuild, has found a major new client: the U.S. government's foreign news outlet.

On Friday, the wire service will begin transmitting the U.S. Information Agency's news and features services from Washington to 33 newsrooms in six foreign cities. This is the first phase of a two-year, \$2.5-million contract that calls for UPI to send the government's news directly to media outlets in 32 cities.

The USIA material will be transmitted on circuits separate from those used by UPI news services

and will be printed on machines that will not be marked with the UPI logotype, an official said.

The material consists of news and features prepared by the information agency as well as the text of statements from the White House and the State and Defense departments.

Several journalists and journalism professors complained Sunday that the UPI service would create ethical problems and was certain to blur the separation between the American press and the U.S. government.

"I would say it is doubly ironic," said Michael G. Gartner, a former president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and a Gannett Corp. news executive. "First of all that an American wire service

would take on as a client an agency of the U.S. government, and that it is distributing overseas material that it is illegal to distribute in the U.S."

James Hood, a UPI vice president, defended the contract in an interview and said it would "absolutely not" create any ethical problems for the privately owned wire service.

Mr. Hood said the USIA wire "will have nothing to do with UPI news. It's what we call, in wire service jargon, third-party traffic."

"We all deal with the government a lot. We sell them our news service. I don't think our providing communication facilities for the government is any different than The Washington Post selling an advertisement to the D.C. Police Department about the sale of confiscated cars."

The journalists who questioned the UPI contract said that the distinction between news and advertising material in U.S. newspapers was different from a financial relationship between a news organization and the government.

Carl Sessions Stepp, an assistant professor of journalism at the University of Maryland and a senior

editor of the Washington Journalism Review, said that many people overseas had difficulty seeing the distinction between the U.S. media and the U.S. government and that the service might add to the confusion.

"It's one more way a coziness grows between the government and the press," he said.

For years the USIA press service, known as the agency's "wireless file," has been distributed by USIA officers who have received the material via government cable and delivered it to newspaper and broadcasting offices in the hope that it would be used.

The agency is banned by law from distributing any of its news or information products in the United States.

Under its director, Charles Z. Wick, the agency has embarked on an aggressive program to modernize its facilities, and a spokesman described the UPI service as "just another aspect of using high tech to get the word out."

The first cities to receive the service are London, Rome, Copenhagen, The Hague, Brussels and Ankara.

In London, the clients are BBC Radio and Jane's Defense Weekly; in Rome, ANSA, the Italian news service; in The Hague, ANP, the Dutch national press agency; and in Ankara, nine media outlets.

The service is available in French, English, Arabic and Spanish.

USIA officials said that UPI won a contract for the service last year in a competition with MCI Communications. The contract runs for two years and has an option for a third year.

"Our job is to tell America's story overseas," said a USIA spokesman, William B. Reinckens. "We expect this to improve effectiveness and speed the delivery of the news."

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## Gorbachev on His Way To Leningrad for Visit

Reuters

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev left Moscow on Monday for a visit to Leningrad, the press agency Tass reported.

Tass gave no details about the visit, Mr. Gorbachev's second trip out of Moscow since he returned to the Soviet capital from a vacation last month. Earlier this month, he visited Murmansk, where he outlined a program to reduce military activity in the north.



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## Quilt Honors Victims Of AIDS in the U.S.

By Sandra G. Boodman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Sue Caves hugged a weeping stranger standing beside her as they gazed at the cloth panel that Mrs. Caves and three of her children made, her contribution to an enormous quilt in memory of those who, like her 35-year-old son, have died of AIDS.

When her panel was fastened to the 1,919 others Sunday, the quilt blanketed a two-block expanse in downtown Washington.

"It's so wonderful seeing it all together, so much more moving than I ever imagined," said Mrs. Caves, a real estate broker from Long Beach, California.

"If we could get people to think of them as real people, not as statistics, maybe we could get the whole country mobilized," she said, blinking back tears as she stared at the black and white panel that said: "J. Michael Caves, 1951-1986."

Except for the sounds of weeping, the crowd of 1,500 was hushed during the three-hour unfurling of the quilt, which was assembled in a San Francisco warehouse from pieces sent by friends and relatives of victims of acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

About 60 volunteers took turns reading the 2,000 names on the quilt. The volunteers included the Broadway producer Joseph Papp, Representative Gerry E. Studds, Democrat of

Massachusetts, and Representative Nancy Pelosi, Democrat of California, whose niece is commemorated in a panel.

The wrenching tone of the ceremony was set by the first reader, Cleve Jones, 33, a San Francisco gay activist who conceived the quilt idea and founded the NAMES Project, the collective of volunteers that constructed, financed and assembled the quilt.

Minutes after sunrise, at 7:15, Mr. Jones was escorted up a long white walkway to the podium that faced that U.S. Capitol.

Squinting in the glare of the early morning sun, Mr. Jones, his hands shaking from fatigue and emotion, read a list of names, beginning with that of his closest friend, whose death a year ago moved him to begin the project.

His voice quavered as he finished reading his list, and when he stepped off the podium he buried his face in his hands and wept.

The colorful panels, which represent the dead from every state except North Dakota and South Dakota, which have the smallest number of AIDS cases in the country, incorporate a wide variety of objects or images special to those who were being memorialized.

There is a sleeve from a U.S. mail carrier's uniform, cremation ashes, silk flowers, feather boas, a chef's hat and a baseball jersey.

## Black Radical Leader of '70s Who Fled U.S. Lives in Cuba

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Joanne Chesimard, a leader of the black radical movement of the 1970s who escaped in 1979 from a prison in New Jersey, has been living in Cuba for the last three years and was interviewed recently by Newsday.

Miss Chesimard, 40, who had been serving a life term for murdering a state policeman, is living in Havana with her daughter, Kaktiya Shakur, 13. She recently completed an autobiography, according to her publisher, Lawrence Hill, president of Lawrence Hill & Co.

Newsday's article did not explain how Miss Chesimard got to Cuba but Mr. Hill said that she fled there in the summer of 1984.

He said the book, "Assata: The Autobiography of a Revolutionary," which covers her life until her conviction in 1977, did not include material on her whereabouts since her escape from prison.

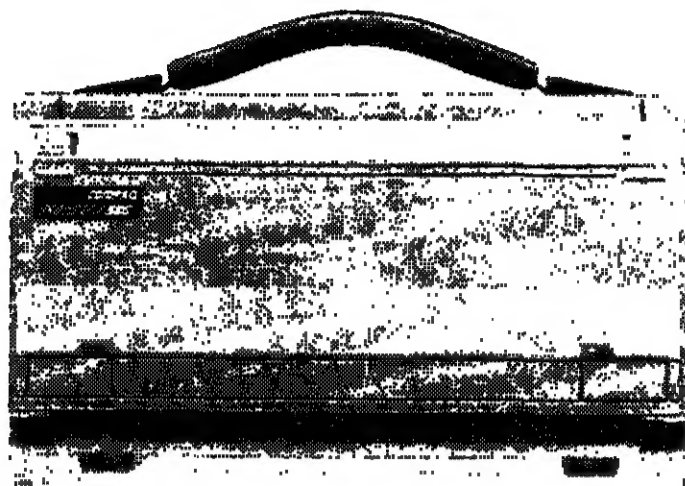
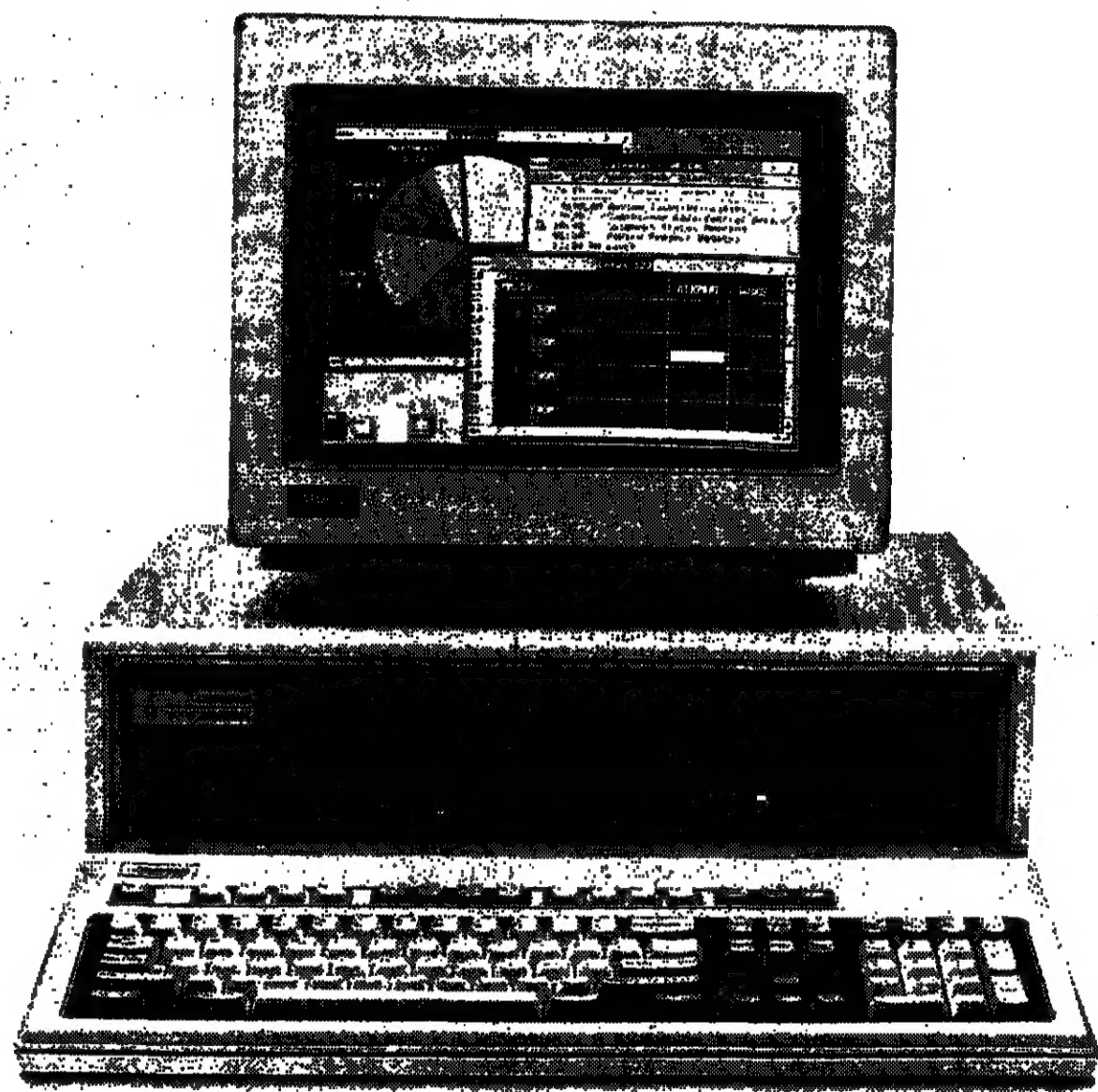
The FBI has been "seeking her for unlawful flight to avoid imprisonment" since she escaped, a spokesman in Washington said.

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# China Urges Tibet Monks to Admit Error

By Daniel Southard  
Washington Post Service

LHASA, Tibet — The Chinese authorities in the Tibetan capital are pressing Buddhist monks who recently demonstrated for Tibetan independence to confess that they acted wrongly, according to several monks.

The authorities have reassured order after three pro-independence protests and are shifting their efforts to police interrogation, "educational meetings" and a propaganda campaign against those calling for independence.

Monks, both those in prison and those in isolated monasteries, are resisting the government pressure, several monks said.

But the monks, interviewed at two monasteries, said they were greatly outnumbered by the police.

were largely confined to their monasteries and were under constant surveillance. It is virtually impossible, they say, for them to renew their demonstrations soon.

"We want to demonstrate, but there are too many police," said a young monk at the Drepung monastery, five miles (eight kilometers) west of Lhasa. "We have heard the police are saying they'll kill us next time."

On Sept. 27, monks from that monastery took the lead in the first of three pro-independence demonstrations. On Oct. 1, a second demonstration turned into a riot. At least seven people were killed, most of them by police gunfire. Three of the victims were monks. A third protest erupted a week ago.

A visit to the United States last month by the Dalai Lama, the ex-

iled Buddhist leader, apparently encouraged the monks to demonstrate. Word of his speech to the U.S. Congressional Human Rights Caucus reached Tibet through a network of Tibetan exiles who, until recently, have been able to travel from Nepal to Lhasa.

The demonstrators were also angered by Chinese radio broadcasts that denounced the Dalai Lama for his activities in the United States, a monk said.

Chinese officials in Lhasa this week ordered foreign correspondents to leave Tibet, and the Chinese Foreign Ministry has vigorously protested the U.S. congressional resolutions concerning human rights abuses in Tibet.

Despite their desire to go to the streets again, young monks expressed no interest in moving to-

ward more violent actions that members of some Tibetan exile groups are reportedly advocating.

A monk at the Jokhang monastery, the home of 73 monks in the center of Lhasa, looked embarrassed when asked to explain how novice monks could have thrown stones at the police in the Oct. 1 demonstration. The protesters attacked the police after the police beat up several monks.

Buddhist monks take vows to renounce violence, but many of the monks who participated in the recent demonstrations were young novices and monastic students rather than full-fledged monks.

"It is not very good to throw stones," the monk said. "But we were very angry. We wanted to help the other monks."

Most older monks appeared to be counseling the younger ones against violence and even against further peaceful demonstrations.

A monk in his 60s at the Drepung monastery said he would not be participating in demonstrations. The reason, he said, was simple: he was arrested during a 1959 uprising against the Chinese and spent two decades in a Chinese prison.

"The older monks say they don't want us to go out and demonstrate," a young Jokhang monk said. "But inside, I think they want us to do it. They don't say so, but I think they want us to."

This monk said Chinese and Tibetan officials were holding meetings at 5 P.M. each day with Jokhang monks to persuade them to admit their mistakes and confess that they had been deceived.

Reporters who recently tried to enter the Sera monastery by a side door were waved away by a plainclothes policeman. Outside, several members of the People's Armed Police stopped and searched passing vehicles.

At the Drepung monastery, no police roadblocks were evident. But monks said plainclothes policemen had taken up positions inside and around that monastery as well.

The Drepung monastery was once the largest in Tibet with more than 10,000 monks.

Today, as a result of the Chinese suppression of a Tibetan uprising in 1959, subsequent attacks by Red Guards in the Cultural Revolution and continuing restrictions imposed by the Chinese, only about 450 monks reside in the huge monastery.



An Indian policeman preventing a monk from climbing a barrier Monday during a protest by Tibetan exiles in New Delhi.

# South Korean Legislature Approves Constitution, Clearing Way for Poll

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

SEOUL — South Korea took a major step in its democratic development Monday as the National Assembly overwhelmingly approved a constitution that calls for direct presidential elections.

The action clears the way for an election in mid-December, the first time in 16 years that South Koreans will be able to choose their leader by popular vote.

Passage of the constitutional amendment bill, 254-4, came as no surprise. The charter is expected to be passed handily in a required national referendum scheduled for Oct. 27.

But even though it lacked drama, the action was a milestone for South Korea as it comes to terms with sweeping democratic changes accepted by the authoritarian government last summer following widespread street protests.

The move demonstrated that the country has managed to sustain political progress, despite rumblings of unhappiness within the military and bitter squabbling within the opposition. Almost equally important for many South Koreans was the fact that the constitutional revision came about through compromise by the main political parties.

— something that Koreans themselves acknowledge is far from an everyday happening here.

The only dissenters in the National Assembly were four members of a minor opposition party, some of whom have reputations as perennial nay-sayers.

It was the ninth time that South Korea's constitution had been altered since the nation was formed in 1948, after the post-World War II partition of the Korean peninsula. Most revisions in the past were intended to benefit those in power, either to prolong authoritarian rule or to meet a political need of the moment.

The latest amendment was "the first undertaken with the consensus of both the ruling and opposition parties and, for that matter, of the people as a whole," the English-language Korea Times noted in an editorial in Tuesday's edition.

The prospects are for a temporary lull as four men brace to run for president. They are Roh Tae Woo, candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party; Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, who stand destined to split the main opposition group, the Reunification Democratic Party; and Kim Jong Pil, a former prime minister who plans to form a party.

The constitution provides for a president to serve a single term of five years and take office Feb. 25, after the incumbent, Chun Doo Hwan, steps down.

In addition, the next South Korean leader will probably not be as strong as Mr. Chun, a former general who seized power eight years ago and who has had almost unlimited power. Under the new charter, the president would lose the right to dissolve the National Assembly, and lawmakers would be given enhanced authority to investigate government affairs.

The constitution also introduces legal rights, including that of habeas corpus, and states in broad outline the goals of freedom of expression, human rights and workers' rights to collective bargaining except in defense-related industries.

## 2 Die in Andorra Landslide

Reuters

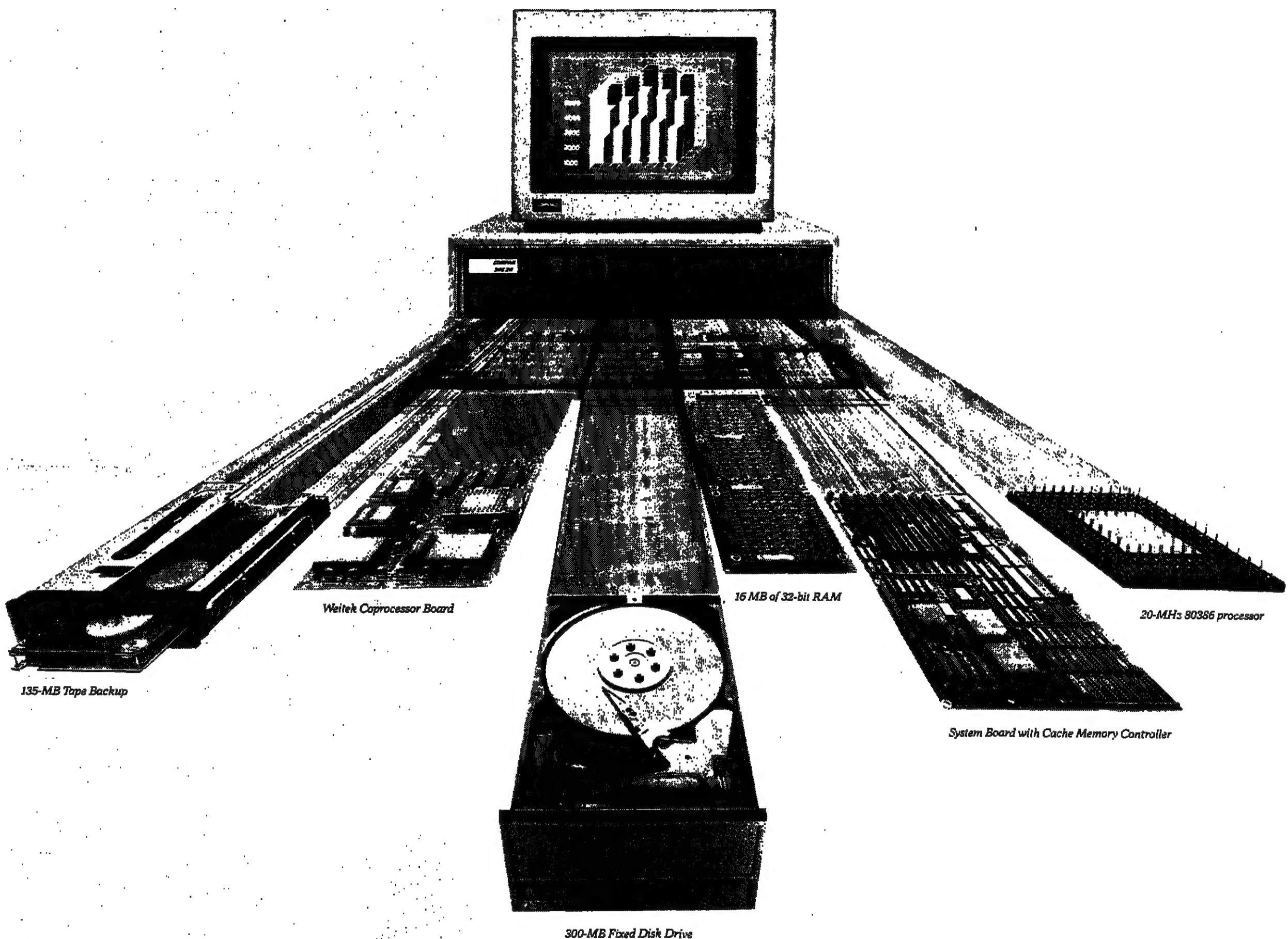
ANDORRA LA VELLA, Andorra — The death toll in a landslide in Andorra rose to two, rescuers said Monday. They feared that as many as eight vehicles may have been buried in mud and rocks on a road between the capital and the village of La Massana.

## REAL ESTATE

**WANTED/EXCHANGE**  
FRENCH ENGINEER, 30, seeks large garden apartment in Paris (15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 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## In French Politics, a Racist Tint

### Le Pen Policies Shake Up an Election Checkerboard

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

**AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France** — Across a lovely stretch of southern France best known for its sunshine and beaches, unlovely racist sentiments have seeped into the mainstream of political debate as France gears up for a presidential election next spring.

It is here in the south of France that dense concentrations of Arab workers from North Africa have turned whole neighborhoods of cities like Marseille and Toulon into replicas of Oran or Casablanca — alien and frightening to many.

It is also here in the south that thousands of pieds noirs, French citizens who settled in North Africa but were uprooted by decolonization, came to remake their lives. Twenty-five years after Algeria achieved its independence, one-time pieds noirs have flocked to the National Front of Jean-Marie Le Pen, 59, an ex-paratrooper who shrilly demands a crackdown on Arab immigration.

The emergence of the National Front has upended the political checkerboard of the south, provoking widespread desertions from the Communist Party, once the repository of disgruntled working-class protest votes.

This has also obliged the traditional parties of the right to accept the ultraright group as a coalition partner in a regional council based in Marseille.

Moreover, Mr. Le Pen and his partisans have effectively fixed the issue of racism, and most recently, anti-Semitism, on the national agenda. A proclaimed candidate for the presidency, the burly Mr. Le Pen touched off a political storm last month by asserting that the Nazi gas chambers were "a detail" in the history of World War II.

Aside from its moral implications, the assertion seems to have been a spectacular political blunder and nowhere more than in the National Front's southeastern bastion, where Christian and Jewish pieds noirs have traditionally coexisted harmoniously.

As many as 600,000 Jews live in France and about 110,000 of them in Marseille.

**Armand Hammer in Kabul**

Agence France-Press

**MOSCOW** — Armand Hammer, the chairman of Occidental Petroleum, arrived Monday in Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, Tass reported. The Soviet news agency said Mr. Hammer was to hold talks with government leaders aimed at finding a solution to the Afghan conflict.

reside in the southeast, perhaps 70 percent originally from North Africa.

Pascal Arrighi, a member of Parliament who is the National Front's leader in the south, has sought to limit the damage from the "detail" dispute. In an interview, he said that neither the party nor Mr. Le Pen was anti-Semitic and expressed "esteem and respect for the Jewish community" and "solidarity with the state of Israel."

But the controversy has thrown the Le Pen movement on the defensive and given its foes in various localities the hope of checking its rise.

One such place is Aix-en-Provence, a gracious southern city of 150,000 renowned for its annual musical festival, where the party cornered an impressive 21 percent of the popular vote in last year's parliamentary elections.

In the cavernous basement of his shoe store, Desire Guigui, a 44-year-old Socialist member of Aix's conservative-controlled city council, said his party was "very worried" about Mr. Le Pen's revisionist outburst. A Jew who left Algeria in 1962, Mr. Guigui conceded that his concern was a personal one as well.

"I don't think that Le Pen brought out this 'minor detail' point unconsciously," Mr. Guigui said. "He is a racist. It started with the Arabs, and now it's the Jews. He wants to rally the people who are for the white race, for France."

A few blocks away, at the National Front's modest headquarters, Dominique Gajas, a Corsican who grew up in Morocco and who directs an influential municipal development agency, tried to dismiss the controversy as "a Parisian affair" that had been blown up by the press and by Mr. Le Pen's enemies.

About a fifth of Aix's population is pied noir in origin, roughly the National Front's score in last year's election. But politicians here say that one of the most striking aspects of the election was the direct transfer of votes and loyalties from the Communist Party on the far left to the National Front on the far right: one of the party's most conspicuous ward leaders is a former Communist.

At his high-ceilinged law office on the Place des Precheurs, Yves Kleniec, who quit the Communist Party this year, described the National Front electorate in Aix as "people disappointed with the Communists and racists, who have found someone who promises to do something about unemployment."

In municipal elections in 1983, a list led by Mr. Kleniec took 13.8 percent of the vote; its share shrank to 5.4 percent last year.

"There is a bit of xenophobia in each Frenchman, and it is easy to excite him," Mr. Kleniec said. "But I have to say that even those of us who try to overcome this racism are confronted with a provocative attitude by young Moslems."

Last month, Aix lurched briefly into the national spotlight when a local jury of nine citizens and three judges gave a wrist-slap sentence of 10 months' imprisonment to a French policeman who had killed a 17-year-old Algerian in Marseille during a routine automobile check.

Larbi Talha, an Algerian scholar at the National Council of Scientific Research, said he was so "revolted" by the verdict that he did something out of character and attended a protest demonstration near Marseille. But it was indicative of the quiescent mood of Aix's Arabs that there was no demonstration here.

"Racism is not as visible or as violent here as in Marseille," Mr. Talha said. "But there are cafes on the Cours Mirabeau where Arabs don't go since they know they won't be served, and after a young Algerian was killed two years ago by a gang from Marseille, young Arabs make sure they don't go out alone at night."



Jean-Marie Le Pen showed anger, exasperation and fatigue at a press conference Monday.

## Le Pen Defends Protest in French Assembly

The Associated Press

**PARIS** — Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the extreme right National Front, defended Monday his party's raucous, name-calling disruption of the National Assembly over the weekend.

During a tumultuous all-night session Friday night and Saturday morning on a tough anti-drug bill, National Front members shouted insults, forced their way to the speaker's tribune and turned the electronic voting keys of absent members of other parties.



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## GLASNOST: Gorbachev's Policy Is Stimulating Change and Uncertainty Throughout Eastern Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

ly erode party rule throughout the region as well as the Soviet Union's own leadership role, according to many of those who were interviewed.

A Hungarian economist, Martin Tardos, predicted that the governing parties of the region would finally go the way of the British monarchy.

"They may not lose power altogether," he said, "but they are probably destined to concede more and more of it to parliament."

Hungary and Poland have already taken the first steps in this direction.

For Hungary, a plan to strengthen the role of the more populist-minded parliamentary government has already begun, according to interviews with senior officials, and is expected to go much further.

In a fraction session of the National Assembly in late September, legislators approved the socialist bloc's first comprehensive personal income and value-added taxes. They also passed a package of controversial austerity measures, including deep reductions in state subsidies on such basics as bread and milk.

In Poland, glasnost has brought local and Soviet historians together

in an effort to fill in the "blank spots" in Polish-Soviet history.

The joint project, approved in a meeting between Mr. Gorbachev and the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, shortly after the Kremlin leader's Prague speech, is expected to publicize the Polish blood shed by Soviet troops during World War II and other subjects so embarrassing to Soviet rulers that they have been kept out of history books in both countries.

And yet, activists and intellectuals in both Budapest and Warsaw are urging even bolder initiatives.

Polish intellectuals are trying to find ways to revive Solidarity, which was crushed and banned under General Jaruzelski.

In Hungary, too, the atmosphere of renewal appears to be resuscitating the reforms of 1968, initially introduced by the party but quickly quashed by the violent Soviet crackdown in Czechoslovakia.

The Hungarian reforms, which offered a comprehensive package of work, investment and social options to the public, were designed to democratize political as well as economic life, Mr. Tardos said.

"The events in Prague in 1968 deformed our movement into a purely economic one," he said.

"We are still suffering the consequences."

He expressed hope that "we now have a chance to revive the political aspects."

While Warsaw and Budapest debate the pace and content of reforms, neighboring conservative states such as Czechoslovakia and Romania appear to be avoiding significant change altogether.

"They are doing the barest minimum required to keep from being totally out of sync with Moscow," said Eberhardt Schneider, an analyst at the Federal Institute for Eastern Research and International Studies, in Cologne, West Germany.

In a trip to Romania in May, the Soviet leader went into detailed public explanations of glasnost and perestroika, or reconstruction, as if to establish an example for the party leader, Nicolae Ceausescu. Romanian party officials, in the midst of their own campaign of austerity and repression, bristled in response.

Ceausescu told Gorbachev very clearly in public that we are a people who have gone through many changes," Andrian Ionescu, general director of the official Romanian news agency, Agapress, said in a conversation in Bucharest. "And

we are used to doing things our way."

In East Berlin, even the use of the term new way of thinking, coined by Mr. Gorbachev to describe the philosophy behind his reforms, has been banned from the state-controlled media, according to official East German sources.

"To accept it would mean questioning the basis on which the party has governed for the last four decades," said Mr. Schneider, who is an expert in East German affairs. "They can't afford that."

With Moscow's controls over its allies loosened, however, some seem prepared to take positions that are at once more progressive yet potentially threatening to Soviet rule.

After Mr. Honecker's trip, for instance, behind-the-scenes efforts to bring the two Germanys closer together have apparently been revived. Moscow has traditionally opposed such moves.

Some Western Sovietologists conclude that while Mr. Gorbachev has rejected the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine on paper, his own, more flexible, policies toward Eastern Europe have yet to withstand the tests of time and political challenges.

## Widow Charges Murder In Bonn Figure's Death

Reuters

**GENEVA** — The widow and brother of Uwe Barschel, a West German politician forced from office in a political scandal, charged Monday that he had been murdered after meeting an informant who promised to help him.

Mr. Barschel, 43, was found dead in a hotel room Sunday. The Geneva police said Monday that a preliminary autopsy report had shown heart trouble but that neither suicide nor murder could be ruled out until chemical analyses were completed.

Mr. Barschel's widow, Freya, and his older brother, Elke, made the accusation at a news conference.

They also said that Mr. Barschel's party, the Christian Democratic Union, would have to pay for "abandoning" him during the election scandal. The party is headed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

"We believe it was murder," Elke Barschel said. "My brother took too many risks and paid for it."

A Geneva police spokesman, Jean-Claude Ducrot, said that Mr. Barschel's body had been found

fully clothed, lying in a bathtub of water in the Beau Rivage, a luxury hotel in Geneva.

Death by drowning or physical violence has been ruled out, he said. Mr. Barschel's head was not in the water and there were no bullet marks or blood on the body, he said.

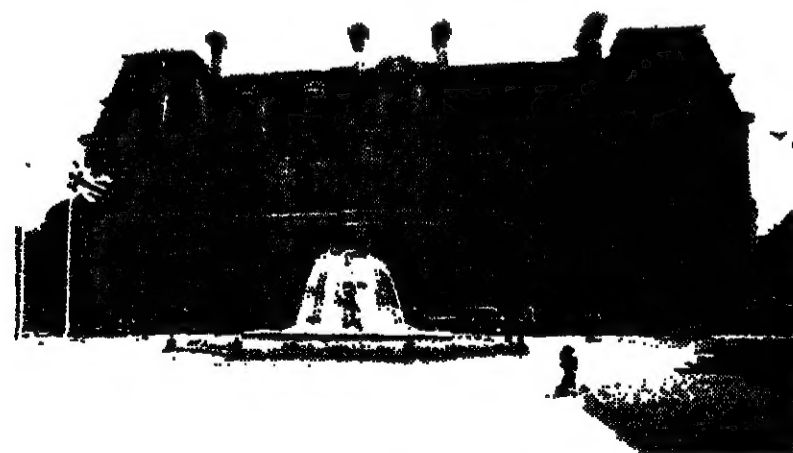
Mr. Barschel, who resigned as premier of Schleswig-Holstein on Sept. 25, was to have returned to the state capital of Kiel on Monday to testify before a state parliamentary committee about allegations of political dirty tricks.

Elke Barschel said his brother had come to Geneva to meet an informant, identified as Robert Roloff, at the airport. The man had promised information to help his case in the scandal, he said.

The affair began when a former press aide alleged that Mr. Barschel had given orders to hire detectives to spy on the sex life of an election opponent and denounce him as a tax dodger.

The scandal shook confidence in Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition, in which the Christian Democratic Union is the leading partner.

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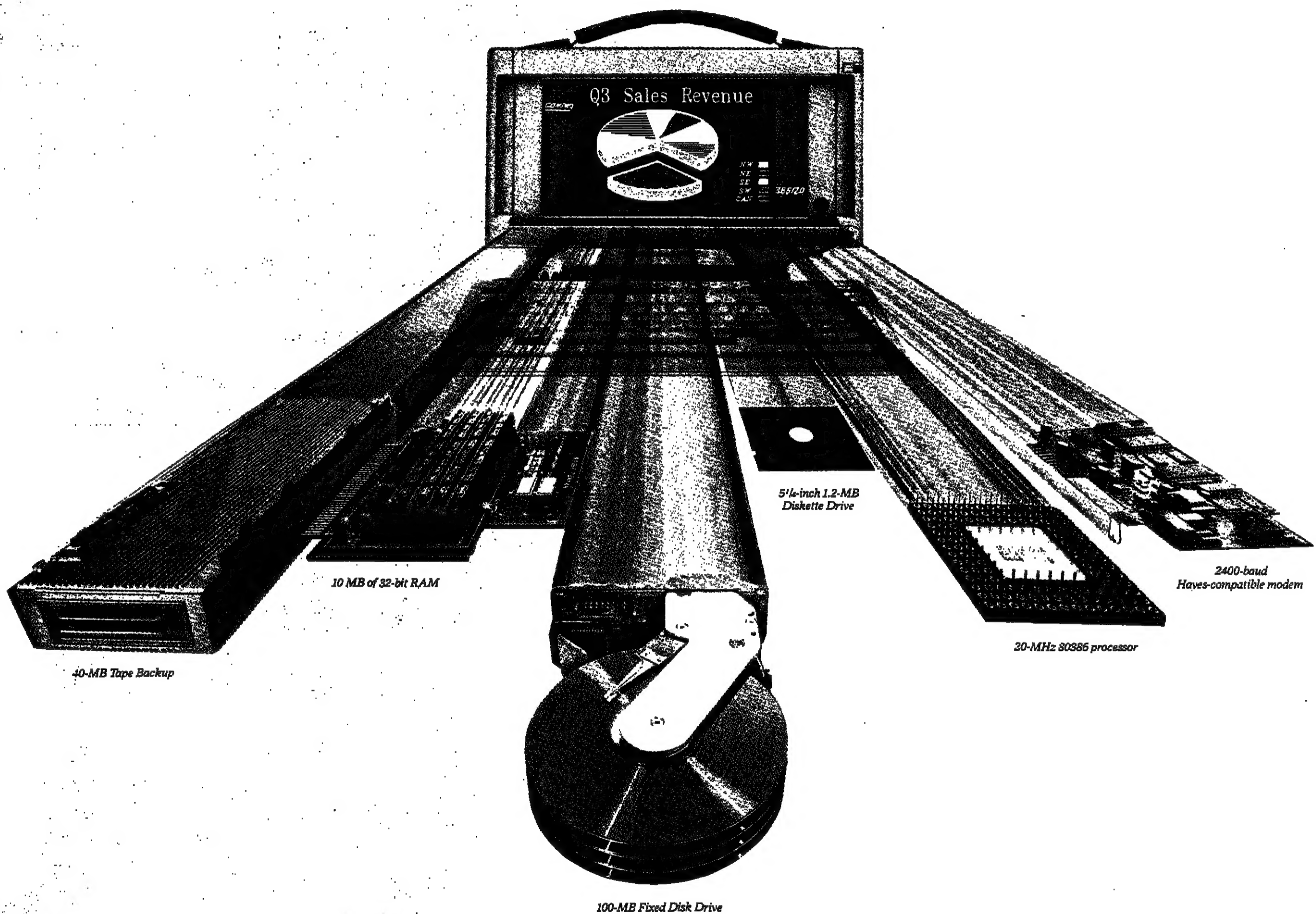
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## UNESCO Can Save Itself

A sigh of relief could be heard 'round much of the world a year ago when Amadou Mahtar Mbow announced that he would not seek a third six-year term as director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. By general consent, his incumbency has been a calamity for a once-useful agency. The United States, Britain and Singapore withdrew from UNESCO's drift into ideology.

Other members, like Japan and West Germany, threatened to follow suit if Mr. Mbow stayed on. Not even his own government, in Senegal, urged him to seek another term — a telling judgment on his failure to institute budgetary reforms, cut back a bloated secretariat in Paris and avoid gratuitous arguments over press freedoms, human rights and arms control.

The sign was premature. Though not an active candidate for re-election, Mr. Mbow, it turns out, hankers for another term. For want of an electorate, UNESCO's executive board may wind up its meeting in Paris with a reluctant majority recommending his name in November to a general conference that hitherto has always confirmed the

board's choice. Like the character in the George Kaufman play, Mr. Mbow seems about to turn a dinner invitation into an indefinite stay, to the dismay of his hosts.

Still, it is not too late for UNESCO to reverse its decline. The first step is to choose a new director-general capable of commanding respect and instituting budgetary reforms, something even the Soviet Union wants. And UNESCO should take the opportunity to get away from ideological squabbles and refocus on its reasons for being and past successes: literacy campaigns, scientific exchanges and preservation of monuments.

Mr. Mbow is a master manipulator of bloc voting, piously denying involvement even as his backers mobilize blocs against other candidates. His remaining chief opponent is a Spanish biochemist, Federico Mayoral, who is a former UNESCO deputy-director-general. Mr. Mayoral leads in balloting so far. If he wins, the general conference could set a salutary precedent by naming someone else acting director-general and ordering a second vote. Doing so would strike a blow for education, science and culture.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The Outdated Trade Bill

Uncertainly and slowly, the United States is trying to make up its mind about foreign trade and the proper American position in world competition. The national state of ambivalence, in all its awful complexity, is accurately reflected in that gigantic heap of legislation known as the trade bill. As the House and the Senate have passed it, this bill contains several useful provisions — and much mischief.

The bill is not making much progress, and it wouldn't necessarily be a misfortune if this bill continued to move slowly.

It is the product of a period in which the United States was reaching around anxiously for ways to cut off the rising tide of imports. But that time is already ending. The principal cause of the trade deficit, the excessively high exchange rate of the dollar, has been corrected. U.S. manufacturing efficiency is rising rapidly. U.S. exports are starting to increase. The United States was running a trade surplus as recently as 1981 and, if it is to keep its foreign debts under control, it will need to run a surplus again in the 1990s. If its expanding imports in the next decade were to run into a new array of anti-trade laws abroad, modeled on a bill passed by Congress in 1988, that would

be a great misfortune for the country.

The Reagan administration is now working diligently to broaden the world's trade rules, known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. But there are at least half a dozen provisions in either the House or the Senate version of the trade bill that would be illegal under the GATT. A lot of people in Congress have lost patience with the GATT's slow process of negotiation. They have fallen into the habit of attributing the trade deficit, inaccurately, to unfair practices abroad. They want to impose American standards — most wanted to help industries that want protection from imports — and tell the rest of the world to accept them or else.

It will not work. America sets the pace in trade, and if it begins closing the door on imports it can expect the rest of the world to follow its example. The conference committee would be right to take as much time as it needs to revise the bill for a time in which American exports are going to be rising steadily and access to foreign markets will be essential to the United States' economic growth. If the conference committee can't do that, the country will be better off with no trade bill at all.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Final Debate on Bork

Judge Robert Bork surprised and, we imagine, discomfited many people by announcing that he will not withdraw as Supreme Court nominee because to do so now would be to acquiesce in a cheapening of the confirmation process. "When judicial nominees are assessed and treated like political candidates," he said Friday, "the effect will be to chill the climate in which judicial deliberations take place... and to endanger the independence of the judiciary."

Judge Bork is right to ask for a full-dress debate and formal decision. He says he harbors no illusions, and it would take some miraculous backflips to confirm him. But the nomination of a Supreme Court justice is an august act that deserves a more august end than a committee vote and a rush of head counts. Nor is it wrong to subject senators to the discipline of a formal vote, even if some would be pleased to avoid it.

The judge is also right, we believe, that the campaign against him went to excess in some

respects, was a campaign that the opponents themselves will have cause to regret, one that, on some balance sheets, will cost them more than they gained. We have written as much from the day the judge was nominated, when the first uneasiness was heard.

But we do not think these seamy aspects of the campaign overwhelmed or determined the entire process. Nor was the process as one-sided as the judge portrays. The nomination was itself a political act. The nominee on his side the entire apparatus of the White House, the Justice Department and the Republican Party in the Senate. He himself testified for an entire week.

For all the excesses, it is hard to remember or to imagine a more exhaustive airing of the issues raised by this nomination. The fitting end is for the Senate now to complete its job — openly, officially, finishing its sentences, rounding out the record and accepting responsibility for the result.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Pray Tell, Mr. Robertson

Pat Robertson, a Republican, is the latest presidential candidate to run afoul of a torpedo that has sunk two Democratic candidacies and shaken another: truth.

"I have never had this kind of precision demanded of me before," Mr. Robertson complained in an interview with The Washington Post, thus raising several questions. For one, why does he say "precision" instead of "truth"?

The evangelist-turned-politician now admits that his wedding date was Aug. 27, 1954, not March 22, as he had said. That is not the only correction he has had to make. Others concern his education, his military record, even his communications with God.

The impression about his wedding date seems to have been an all-too-human effort to conceal what The Wall Street Journal disclosed last week: that the Robertsons

first child was born 10 weeks after their wedding date. So the candidate and his wife must have engaged in premarital sex.

Still, since all this happened before Mr. Robertson's religious conversion, precision should have made his life story an even stronger testament to the power of his faith. Those who share his faith may find it perfectly understandable that he and his wife would decide March 22 was their real wedding anniversary because that was the day their son was conceived. Public discourse, however, needs less sentiment and more clarity. Telling the truth is not a stern requirement recently imposed by moralizing media; it dates back at least two Testaments to depart from it as a standard invites a descent into babble, or as Mr. Robertson might say, Babel.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

### Dirty Tricks or Just Politics?

Much of the talk at the International Herald Tribune's Centennial Fete in Paris was about politics back home. Ward Just, the Washington Post reporter turned novelist, said: "I'm bewildered by [the] [Michael] Dukakis thing. What's wrong with pointing out that your opponent is a lightweight?"

"What do you think politics is?" said Steve Smith, who knows enough about it to have managed the campaigns of his brothers-

in-law, John and Robert Kennedy. "Does anyone think there wasn't negative research before the Kennedy-Nixon debate?"

Governor Dukakis, or his assistant, was performing a public service when he researched Senator Joseph Biden's words and record, as were all the "special interest" groups that researched everything Judge Robert Bork ever wrote or said. Those are not dirty tricks; those are the checks and balances of democracy.

— Syndicated columnist Richard Reeves

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# OPINION

## AIDS and Foreign Policy: The Problems Are Immense

By Paul Kreisberg and Harry Blaney

WASHINGTON — Awareness of the challenge of AIDS is intense in the United States — for what it will mean to schools, prisons, the workplace. But one major element is missing: the looming effect on foreign policy.

After months of debate, the U.S. government decided in August to demand AIDS tests after Dec. 1 for all immigrants, refugees and annexed individuals wanting to legalize their U.S. presence. The justification for this comes from a provision of the Immigration and Naturalization Act requiring the exclusion of immigrants with contagious diseases, but the technical and human problems involved are immense. What is a valid test and who should give it? Can annexed individuals, who are assured by law of the inalienability of their files for law enforcement purposes, be deported? How much will all this cost? Should screening be extended to other groups?

**AIDS has global implications for travel, business, security and human rights. Governments must coordinate their efforts.**

The question of whether to extend mandatory testing to foreign students and teachers has been debated. But what about tourists or businessmen visiting America for more than a few months? The Soviet Union, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, China and India require AIDS tests for all but short-term visitors, and the number of governments contemplating similar requirements is almost certain to grow in the coming year.

The risk of slowing or impeding international travel and exchange is enormous. The U.S. government continues to be divided, the State Department urging as few limitations as possible on freedom of international movement, the attorney general and the Department of Health and Human Services taking a hard position on prospective AIDS carriers entering the country.

Access for U.S. ships, aircraft and other military forces to foreign bases or ports of call could become a problem. The armed forces have tested 90 percent of U.S. servicemen for AIDS, including all those embarking on overseas tours of duty. So far a fairly low rate of 1.6 cases per thousand has been found, but — as occurred in mid-September when a navy ship was turned

away from a routine port call in Costa Rica — responsible military officers are not always able to offer firm assurances that all their troops are certainly free of AIDS. The Pentagon is uncertain how frequently AIDS tests should be conducted, but assurances that every member of a ship or aircraft crew or a troop unit based overseas is uninfected will be difficult to provide.

Defense officials profess not to be worried that the Costa Rican example (the only one of its kind thus far) will spread to other countries. Yet the Defense Department is reluctant to initiate discussions on the subject with U.S. allies in NATO or in Asia. Privately, however, civilian and military officers from friendly nations have begun to express concern.

Allegations, fed by Soviet propaganda, that American troops spread the AIDS virus have begun to appear as an issue among groups opposed to U.S. military bases in the Philippines and elsewhere. How long can detailed and frank discussions be avoided with countries with which the United States engages in maneuvers, which send troops to the United States for training and with which, in emergencies, medical services would be shared?

The effect of the spread of AIDS on international business and tourist travel — most immediately for the hotel, food, entertainment and transportation industries — is already evident in several African countries, where tourist travel and safari business dropped sharply in the past year. International institutions such as the World Bank, some private American companies and U.S. government agencies are also finding it harder to fill vital overseas jobs in countries with a high incidence of AIDS.

Human rights issues are particularly complex. Should refugees who otherwise qualify for admission to the United States, or foreign wives and children of U.S. servicemen, be excluded because they test positive to the human immunodeficiency virus? America has not fully decided how to treat its own AIDS victims, but their fundamental rights are protected by law. Should it take a harsher, more discriminatory approach toward foreign HIV carriers? Some countries, such as Sweden, require that those who test HIV positive be reported to their governments. Should America cooperate? What are the impli-

cations for confidentiality and privacy, for damage to careers and families from requirements for testing before international travel?

The global implications of AIDS have become apparent for continued freedom of travel, for the conduct of business, for the maintenance of security, for international health cooperation and assistance, and for human rights. There appears to be no coordinated overview of the foreign policy implications and no framework for how or whether or when to discuss such issues with friendly countries.

There is still serious medical debate over the gravity of the AIDS epidemic. Will it spread quickly to broader segments of the U.S. and global population, or will it remain confined to relatively restricted groups? The World Health Organization believes that 5 million to 10 million people have been exposed to the virus, including 1.5 million Americans. But, tellingly, this estimate has a 100 percent margin of error.

Policy steps that intensify global fears and damage international relations should be avoided if the threat is limited. But what if it is not? The time may be ripe for intensified consultation among U.S. governmental agencies, coordinated by the National Security Council, as well as discussions with America's allies.

Mr. Kreisberg is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Mr. Blaney was a research associate at Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of Diplomacy. They contributed this to The Washington Post.

## When Ideology Is King, The System Pays a Price

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — It is a new experience for Americans to live under a government driven by ideology. There have been activist presidents, but not ones fastened to a theory. Franklin Roosevelt, the modern exemplar of vigor, was an utter pragmatist. Richard Nixon went to China. Lyndon Johnson urged Americans to reason together. And so on.

Ronald Reagan has been willing to compromise here and there, and has done so effectively. But underneath he sticks to the handful of beliefs that make him the most rigid ideologue ever to occupy the White House. We see that dramatically now. Ideology is king in Washington, with devastating results for public policy.

The United States today faces what may be the greatest menace to public health in its history: AIDS. In July, Mr. Reagan appointed a commission to study the problem and make urgent recommendations for government action. But the commission has been shattered by ideology.

Among the 13 members were some with strong credentials. One was a sex therapist who said AIDS could be transmitted on toilet seats. Another, a friend of the president, runs a mobile AIDS-testing van project that has been much criticized. A third has charged that homosexuals engage in "blood terrorism" by deliberately donating infected blood.

Representative Henry Waxman, a California Democrat who is a leading House figure on health matters, said many members "were appointed either because they knew nothing about AIDS or had already made up their minds to go along with a right-wing agenda rather than a public health agenda in dealing with the disease."

The chairman and vice chairman of the commission, both doctors who are public health professionals, resigned recently because of ideological differences and indignation on the group. The only medical staff officer quit also.

Central America presents a second case in which a real chance for progress is threatened by ideology. Mr. Reagan has spoken in varying tones of acceptance and hostility about the peace plan signed by the region's five presidents. He leaves the inescapable impression that he is against any peace plan that would leave the Sandinistas in power in Nicaragua.

"As long as there is breath in this body," President Reagan told the Organization of American States,

"I will speak and work, strive and struggle, for the cause of the Nicaraguan freedom fighters."

Little translation is needed to know what the president means. He will not be deterred by the peace plan, or by Nicaraguan implementation, or from seeking more aid for the contra fighters.

If Congress were by any chance to heed the president's appeals and go on funding the contras, of course the peace plan would be dead. That is the end Mr. Reagan really desires: to go on with the war unless and until the Sandinistas give up. A fervid contra supporter, Joseph M. Malone, dean of the Boston University School of Public Communications, had it right when he said Mr. Reagan "must pray" that the Sandinistas "do not mean what they say" about complying with the peace plan.

A final example of ideology rampant in the handling of Judge Robert Bork's nomination to the Supreme Court. When a Senate majority formed against confirmation, the president had a choice. He could quickly and easily find another, more acceptable to him and to the Senate, or he could make the affair an issue. He — and Judge Bork — chose the issue.

The choice was pressed on Mr. Reagan by his all-out ideological supporters. The Wall Street Journal called on him to give Judge Bork a recess appointment, to allow him to sit without confirmation for a considerable time. That from editors who accused opponents of disrespect for judicial independence!

The words of The Journal, of Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah, and of the president on the Bork affair are among the ugliest and most destructive American policies has suffered for a long time. Having lost the Senate battle on the merits — the merits of Judge Bork's repeated attacks on Supreme Court decisions protecting liberty — they deny that there are any merits. They say the critics are interested only in politics.

In that ideological world there is one truth: the truth of the extreme right. Ronald Reagan must be free to pack the Supreme Court with judges who do not believe in some basic freedoms. And if the constitutional process works to stop him as it did in this case, the remedy is to foul the process — foul the system. That is the price of ideology.

The New York Times

## A Welcome Break on Third World Debt

By Richard E. Feinberg

WASHINGTON — A significant crack has opened in the official stance on Third World debt. The major international lending agencies now admit that some very poor, very weak developing countries cannot service their debts and simultaneously resume economic growth. The agencies are asking industrial country governments to forgive debts outright, and commercial banks to accept some inevitable losses.

This is a welcome break with past policies, which held that all developing nations could fully pay their debts and even pile on new debt if only they would adopt efficient, export-oriented growth strategies.

The newly emerging approach acknowledges a world divided into the hopelessly bankrupt and the potentially creditworthy. It more realistically differentiates between weather debtors (Brazil, Mexico, South Korea), which may rapidly increase export earnings and attract new foreign capital, and others (Zambia, Bolivia, Costa Rica), which can do neither.

The president of the World Bank, Barber Conable, recently signaled the abandonment of orthodoxy by saying that for some "less resilient" countries, solutions that increase indebtedness may not work.

Last summer, the new managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Michel Camdessus, began calling for aid agencies in the industrial countries to forgive some African debt, and for official export credit agencies to reschedule

capital infusions and debt relief. The commercial banks are increasingly resigned to losses in the poorest nations. They fear that debt relief for the small and weak could become a precedent for the big and strong, seriously impairing the banks' balance sheets. To quarantine this contagion, Messrs. Baker, Conable and Camdessus are pursuing new initiatives.

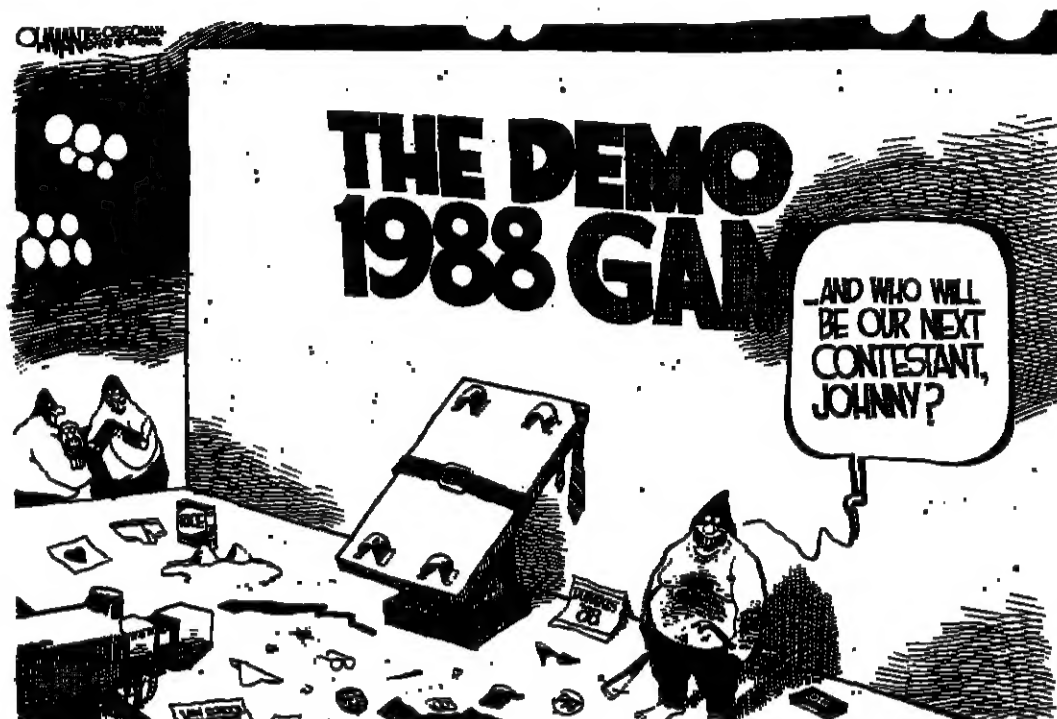
More official credit. Mr. Baker finally joined the rest of the world in agreeing to provide the World Bank with more funds to relend to the bigger debtors.

Insurance against adversity. The leaders are seeking ways to provide funds quickly to nations buffeted by international shocks such as sudden hikes in interest rates.

Redesign of economic reform formulas. Mr. Camdessus is quietly criticizing past IMF austerity programs that place unbearable political pressures on governments. Mr. Baker is urging more attention to the overall quality of a country's medium-term reform efforts, and less to quarterly monetary indices.

These measures are long overdue. If they rapidly marshal significant resources, they may succeed in limiting the number of nations requiring debt relief, for the time being. Meanwhile, creditors should continue to improve the rules governing the fates of the smaller, weaker debtors.

The writer is vice president of the Overseas Development Council, a public-policy institute. He contributed this view to The New York Times.



## Stop the Public Slaughter of Candidates

By James R. Dickenson

WASHINGTON — With the unexpected demise of the Gary Hart and Joe Biden presidential campaigns, the role of the press in the election process once again has been thrust front and center.

Some decry the attention given to the candidates' private lives as opposed to their positions on the issues. Others ask by what right the media set themselves up as judges of the

**No one wants a return to smoke-filled rooms. But the process now is too brutal and degrading.**

candidates. "Who elected you?" they demand. And now Everett Dennis, executive director of the Gamble Center for Media Studies, has written an article titled "The Press as Moral Teacher," in which he states that "the media are, in fact, monitoring and enforcing American values."

Now, there's a charge that will make the average reporter or editor shiver. Most newspaper people do not want to be players in the drama, although they know that the media are as much a part of the political system as the politicians. The problem is that it is often impossible to be neutral purveyors of information.

either they are charged with going too far or they have self-doubts about whether they did enough.

If Mr. Hart and Mr. Biden want to identify the real villains of their public immolation, they do not have to look beyond the factors that have contributed to the weakening of the political parties. These include Roosevelt's New Deal, which federalized welfare programs that many urban political machines had provided; television, which made it possible for candidates to bypass the party machinery; and the Democratic Party reformers who, after the 1968 convention, were determined to take the system away from the bosses in the smoke-filled rooms and open it to everyone: the young, minorities, women, the poor.

The result is that the candidate-screening process has become public, often conducted on nationwide network television. And when the screening is perceived to be on character and morality, a red flag goes up in a lot of minds about the screening institution: the press.

Mr. Hart's womanizing and Mr. Biden's tendency to shoot from the hip were well known in political and press circles, which thus were not as surprised as the public when the cases blew up so suddenly and dramatically. In the old days, these matters of inner knowledge used to be worked out behind closed doors. Now the process is a public one and, like a public hanging, it tends to be brutal and not very satisfying.

John Sears, a leading strategist for Richard Nixon in 1968 and for Ronald Reagan in 1976 and 1980, has had some experience in these matters. "Twenty or 25 years ago, when we didn't have so many primaries, the press didn't have to play as active a role as it does today because a lot of people who might think of running for president were really screened out by the party leaders and we never knew the exact reasons," he said recently. This process, he contended, worked to screen out Senator Estes Kefauver,

another noted womanizer, in 1952. He said that those same Democratic Party leaders whose support John F. Kennedy needed in 1959 and 1960 had probably gone over the stories of his womanizing with him and "at least gained his verbal assurance or something that he'd toe the line a lot better, and if he'd show that he was single-minded about the office and that he knew this was serious business they agreed to go ahead and support him." Now "nobody has the power to make such a conversation meaningful."

The party leaders also can often interrogate the candidates more effectively on issues. Mr. Sears recalled accompanying Mr. Nixon in 1968 to seek the support of Billy Meehan, the Republican boss of Philadelphia. "Meehan says, 'Hey, Dick, what are you going to do about this Vietnam War?'" Mr. Sears recalled. "Nixon started to say the same thing he'd said in public, and Meehan says, 'No, no, no, I don't mean that — I mean, what are you going to do?'" And Nixon says, well, when he got in he was going to try to get the troops out of Vietnam, begin to pull the troops out and make the air force and navy carry more of the load so he could make a settlement. I never heard him ever say that in public, but that's what he did. You couldn't lie to Billy Meehan because he knew enough about the game to know what was baloney."

No one advocates a return to slate-making in smoke-filled rooms. But a partial restoration of a more private candidate-screening process by party leaders not only would be easier on the candidates' nerves, but probably better for the press and the voters.

The writer is a political reporter on the staff of The Washington Post.

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## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1887: A Channel Bridge?

PARIS — "I have had a pleasant chat," writes a correspondent "with Admiral Cloué, the French ex-Minister of Marine, who is hard at work on his scheme for connecting England and France by means of a bridge over the Channel. He says some people think it Utopian, but they will find out it is perfectly practicable. He is assisted in his labors by Messrs. Fowler and Baker, two English engineers, and Mr. Herzent, who has done good work in the canals of Suez and Panama. The gallant Admiral estimates the cost of his bridge at 40 millions sterling. It would take seven years to construct."

### 1912: Italy Ups the Ante

PARIS — A new factor has developed in the Balkan situation by the imminent rupture of the peace negotiations between Italy and Turkey and the avowed intention of the Italian Government to carry the war into

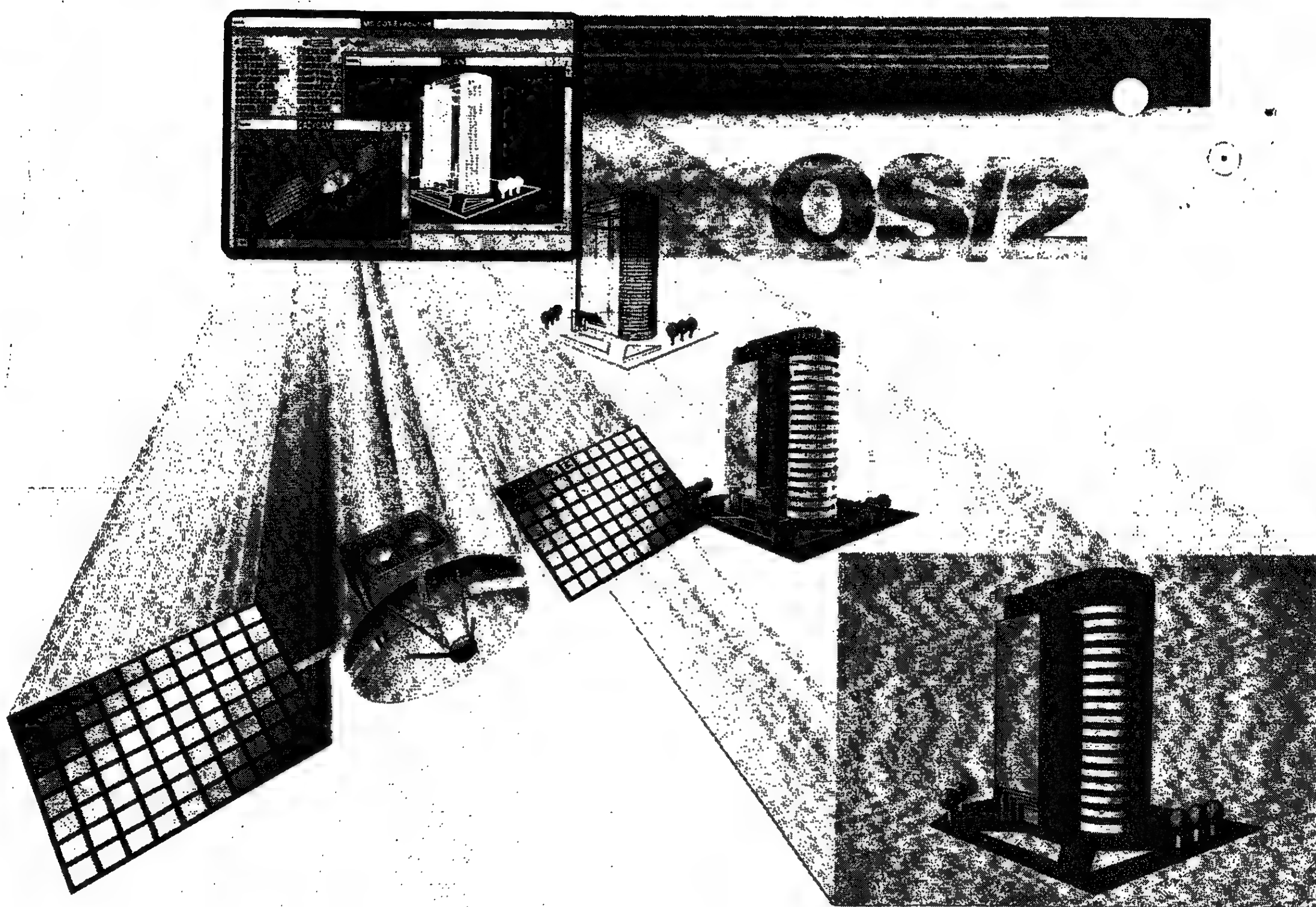
European Turkey. The Herald's Rome correspondent telegraphs that unless the Porte promptly accepts Italy's conditions, the blockade or bombardment of Salonica, and perhaps the forcing of the Dardanelles, may be expected. The news has in no way discouraged Italian public opinion. A number of Deputies expressed satisfaction that the war was to be prosecuted with renewed vigor.

### 1937: U.S. Consul Slain

BEIRUT — J. Theodore Marriner, U.S. Consul General at Beirut, was shot and killed today (Oct. 12) at 8:30 A.M. in front of the Consulate by an Armenian named Megarich Karayan. Failure to obtain an American passport was said to have led to the shooting, though Mr. Marriner, it was said, had no particular knowledge of the case. According to witnesses, Mr. Marriner was preparing to descend from his car to enter the Consulate when Karayan fired six shots point-blank at him.



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## ADVERTISING SECTION

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# CHINA

## MODERNIZATION TAKES SHAPE

**H**air to 4,000 years of civilization and home to one in five of the planet's population, China is confronting its own weaknesses and confirming its strengths as it strives to pursue open-trade policies while liberalizing the urban economy.

Shanghai scenes: automobile industry (left), new consumer goods (top right) and traditional temple (bottom right).



**C**HINA is a chameleon. In this century alone it has taken on the colors of, successively, a decayed dynasty, a chaotic war-torn anarchy invaded by an outside power, a stern revolutionary autarky closed to the rest of the world — and now a liberalizing one-party republic.

The longest recorded continuous civilization on earth, this massive nation covers nearly 7 percent of the world's land surface, but only 11 percent of that is cultivated. Deserts and mountains dominate the western half, and the population of 1.06 billion is highly concentrated — along the coast and two river valleys on the eastern side.

Even last century, traders recognized this area as the most mouth-watering consumer market, if only one could get into it. But no one quite pulled it off — though the British, French, Germans, Russians and Americans all tried.

The only vestiges of this period that remain are Macao and Hong Kong, but the appeal of China's billion-consumer market is as strong as ever. When the Mao government gave way to the open-door policy of Deng Xiaoping, many foreign traders thought their time had come. They were soon disabused. After a brief consumer spree,

when some local authorities and other groups imported truckloads of gadgets and little "luxuries," the central government clamped down on foreign-exchange expenditure before the reserves vanished altogether.

They took a hard look at the realities of China's economic life. The country's infrastructure was in a parlous state. Export trade was ill-organized, quality control was low, modern skills were lacking and commercial law had virtually been abolished. There was one bright spot: the country was not in debt.

The new administration therefore resolved to act on the following principles: no imports without exports; foreign reserves to be husbanded with care; imports to be more of a capital nature than consumer nature; borrowing to be done with great circumspection; and a whole corpus of commercial law to be built up as quickly as possible.

That is the current economic situation in China. Foreign exchange reserves have stabilized around the US\$11 billion point, after a critical period in 1984-85 when they ran down too fast. China also has gold stocks worth about \$4.5 billion and it is believed, significant potential as a producer of the precious metal. "No wonder bankers want to lend them money," says Anthony Russell of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

When Deng Xiaoping came to power, his reform policies were needed if China was to modernize. But China would have to quadruple real output and double energy production. It would also have to quadruple foreign trade; hence the opening of China's doors to international commerce and investment.

In effect, Deng targeted real economic growth at 7 percent a year for 20 years. In fact, during the period 1981-85, yearly growth was nearly 9 percent.

China's central government budget deficit in 1986 was some 7 billion renminbi (about \$19.6 billion). Foreign trade has been affected by measures to conserve the reserves and restricted foreign exchange for imports, but export growth has continued.

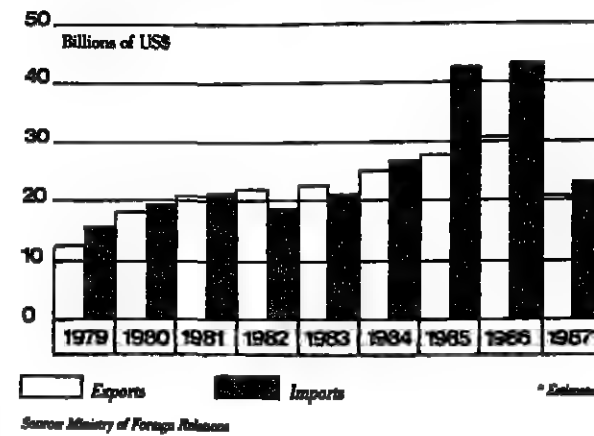
The general level of inflation is moderate, except in some sectors where price levels are beginning to rise remorselessly; an example is rents, which were fixed at un-economically low levels under the previous "command economy."

Russell notes that "the real growth of disposable income is very striking indeed." Rural people have begun to receive a bigger share of the income cake, with the freeing of the

general standard of living. Momentum is so great, especially in energetic urban centers such as Shanghai, Tianjin, Wuhan, Dalian and Guangzhou, that it is doubtful whether even determined advocates of a "command economy" could do more than moderate the tempo of change.

Even amid the controversies over "bourgeois liberalism" and "capitalist corruption," several basic policies clearly shape the economy. A prime aim is to reduce the government's role in running corporations and make management responsible for profits and losses. Also, workers should be paid and subsidies that distort the pricing system should be removed.

FOREIGN TRADE TRENDS



Source: Ministry of Foreign Relations

farmer from production quotas, the abolition of the commune system and the development of more industry in country areas.

"It is now a supply-demand situation, especially in farm produce. Deng gave the land back to the peasants, and after they have produced their quotas they can produce what they like, sell it where they like and at what price they can get. The result has been much more output," he concludes. China became a net grain exporter on international markets, indicating an amazing change from 1978.

China is now seeing a wide and deep improvement in the

Direct foreign investment is therefore welcome in China if it furthers the modernization of the infrastructure — transport, communications, ports, etc. — and introduces new technology and skills.

This year is critical for China's political development. October's National Congress will compromise the stances of the reformers and conservatives. According to knowledgeable observers, the open-door policy will not change. It is more a question of the pace of change, and how that is to be accomplished. Mr. Russell concludes: "The general atmosphere is relaxed and optimistic. It's business as usual."

## Well-cultivated in China



All eyes are on China. It's a land of vast resources and emerging opportunities. With an attitude towards trade and contact with the rest of the world that has changed radically in recent years. However, a great deal of experience and understanding are necessary to do business successfully in China.

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## ADVERTISING SECTION

## More Hotels to Welcome International Travelers

**D**EVELOPMENT of tourism capacity has probably been the fastest and most colorful new phenomenon in China since 1979. China now has 325 modern hotels with all the services expected by the international traveler. The pace of new hotel openings is still high, and over 3,500 bedrooms will be added to the current 120,000 by the end of next year.

This has been one of the most obvious about-faces of post-Mao policy. Entry into China used to be a special privilege, under strict conditions. Now foreign visitors are heartily invited to cross the border, see the sights and please spend some money.

The major international chains are already active. Boston's Sheraton, Memphis's Holiday Inn, Chicago's Hyatt, soon-to-be-Britain's Hilton International, Hong Kong's Peninsula, Sweden's Sara Hotels, Hong Kong's New World, Switzerland's Movenpick, Arizona's Ramada, Singapore's Shangri-La, the Swiss-bellhotel and the Swissotel group — all of them are now operating or building in China's major cities. The state also runs first-class hotels, such as Guangzhou's White Swan and Nanjing's Jinling, both of which have fine reputations.

Does this sound as if all these hotels look the same, and so "western" that they could be anywhere? Not in the least: The varied architecture and design exhibit good taste, and blend easily with China's exotic ambience. But all the modern communications are there — international direct dialing, 24-hour telex, translation help, modern office machinery, sports and recreation facilities.

The Sheraton Corporation,

for instance, has two hotels operating and three scheduled. The Great Wall Sheraton Hotel in Beijing has 1,004 rooms, with probably the fullest range of services in the city: health club, tennis courts, swimming pool, billiard tables, theater, etc. It claims the "biggest ballroom in town except for the Great Hall of the People," and a seven-language translation service.

The Hua Ting Sheraton in Shanghai, with 1,008 rooms, opened recently. All accommodation is air-conditioned, with round-the-clock service, in-room movies, eight bars and restaurants, ballroom, business center, swimming pool and gymnasium.

Coming up in the Sheraton group are the Sheraton Xian Hotel due for opening in mid-1989, the Sheraton National Palace Hotel in the southern resort of Guilin, which should open about the same time and the Sheraton Tianjin in the northern business center and port of the same name.

Richard Hartman, a Sheraton senior vice president, says that China has become a major growth area for the chain. In some resorts it has future plans for 3-star hotels (called Sheraton Inns) to fill the need for reasonably priced but comfortable accommodation.

In charge of China's tourism development fortunes is the China International Travel Service (CITS), responsible for the organization and the reception of foreign tourists in China. Its aim, says Ms. Yi Xiaoli, director of the meetings and incentive travel section, "is to expand the ties and contacts between the peoples of China and other countries, to promote friendship, and to serve the four modernizations of our country." It boasts a good, well-trained staff, and has established connections with more than 500 foreign

tour operators, friendship organizations, airlines and shipping companies worldwide.

CITS has its head office in Beijing and branch or sub-branch offices in all major cities, tourist centers, scenic resorts and ports of entry throughout China. China National Tourist Offices in Tokyo, New York, London, Paris, Frankfurt and Hong Kong provide tourist information and promotional material.

Foreign tourists from over



100 countries come to China and their numbers increase each year. By 1985 arrivals had passed the 1.4 million mark; the current rate of increase is about 20 percent a year. Tourism income has soared. Last year's total, an estimated US\$1.55 billion, is double that of 1981.

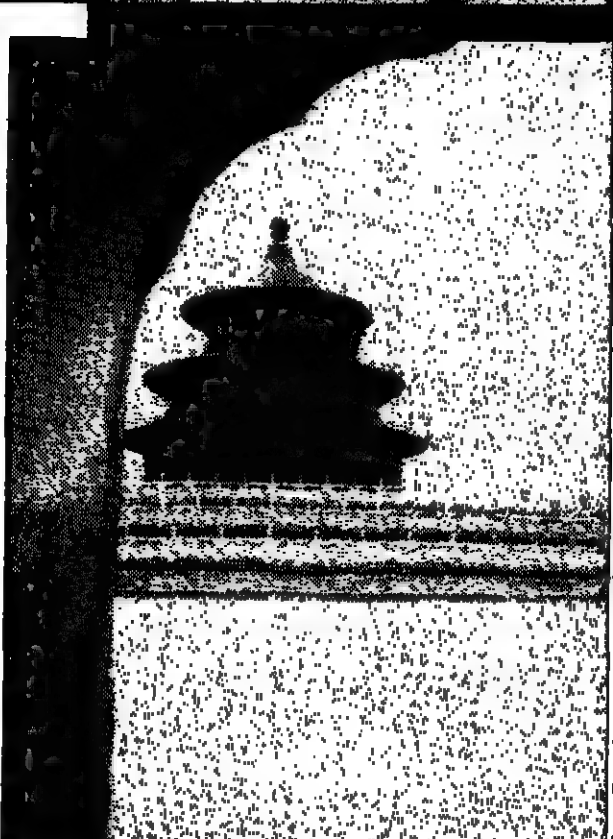
These figures do not include returning nationals — Chinese from abroad who have been flowing in from the United States, Europe, Southeast Asia and Australasia. Nor do they include the "compatriots" from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. If all these people are counted in, the total comes to nearly 23 million!

CITS can prepare tour programs, says Ms. Yi, "which are rich in Chinese national characteristics and local color. We have dozens of world-famous scenic spots and historical sites, precious relics and magnificent ancient buildings." There are also tours of factories, schools and hospitals, visits to China's many minority ethnic groups, and gourmet tours to savor China's fabulous cuisine and local delicacies.

For members of the learned and scientific professions, China is keen to arrange special tours aimed at scientific, technological or cultural exchanges. These are "sing for

# CHINA

## MODERNIZATION TAKES SHAPE



Timeless images: (clockwise) Temple of Heaven, Beijing; visitors near Ming tomb; Kunming landscape; harvesting.

your supper" tours: Tourists can meet and speak at institutions and exchange ideas, while also visiting the more normal "tourist attractions." The latest initiative taken by CITS will be to organize very up-market VIP tours and corporate meetings, using luxurious state guesthouses (the

guesthouse in Beijing is still furnished and serviced in truly imperial style, for instance). Then, off the beaten track, how about the Three Gorges of the Yangtze River, the ancient Grand Canal, the famous Silk Road, the Inner Mongolian grasslands, panda country, or folklore tours?

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<b>Silks Branch</b> Ornament gifts, tourist gifts, festival gifts, artificial flowers, leaves and trees.	<b>Traditional Arts Branch</b> Ivory carvings, Jade carvings, glazed wood carvings, metal arts, antique imitations, lamps & lightings, porcelain & pottery.
<b>Plaited Products Branch</b> Products made of lam, rattan, bamboo, straw, flax, palm and other plaited products made of plant fibre.	<b>Bags &amp; Suitcases Branch</b> Bags & suitcases made of natural and man-made materials, handbags and decorated bags with all necessary parts.
<b>Furniture Branch</b> Wood furniture, steel furniture, furniture with carvings, rosewood furniture, rattan furniture, plastic & fibre furniture.	<b>Jewellery Branch</b> Plain gold jewellery & ornament, silver jewellery & wear diamond & ornament, carat gold jewellery & precious stones, natural & cultured pearls, jade, semi-precious stones jewellery.
<b>Embroidery &amp; Drawnwork Associated Branch</b> Hand embroidery, hand crochet, machine embroidery, printed embroidery, machine linings drawnwork materials, quilted making and art garments with decorations.	<b>Warehouse &amp; Shipping Branch</b> Warehouse leasing, bonded warehouse, import declaration & customs, commercial inspection formalities, truck, transportation between Mainland, Hongkong & Macau, packing and packaging design and manufacturing.

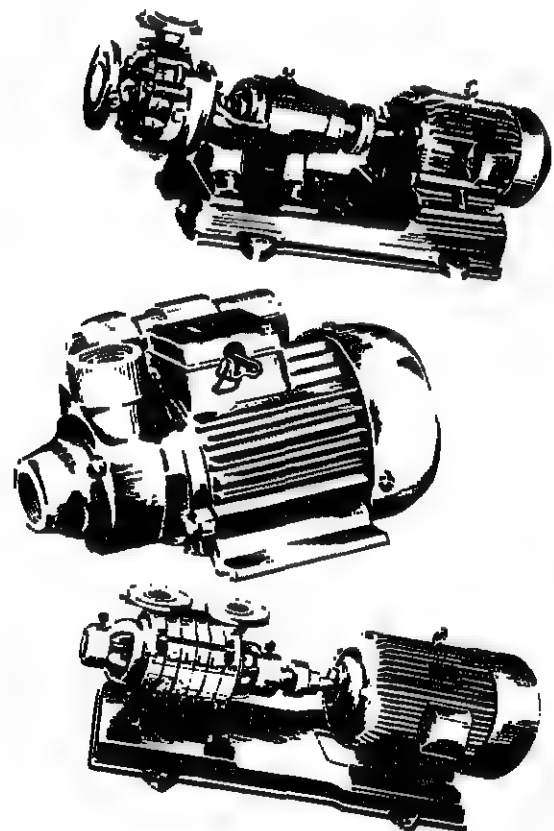


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## ADVERTISING SECTION



### Harvests Exceed Expectation

**T**HERE'S more than tea in China. The country grows cold-climate grains like wheat and warm-climate grains like rice and soybeans. It produces cotton, silk, ramie and various animal wools; peanuts, rapeseed, sesame and other seed oils. That's in addition to beet and sugar cane; just and other industrial grasses; fruits and vegetables from deciduous to subtropical and vast numbers of pigs, chickens and ducks.

It also makes some fortified wines and spirits and good light beers. Just recently, foreign investors have developed some white wines to the European taste. Canned and processed vegetables and fruits have also been developed for foreign markets, and the tea trade (which goes back many centuries) has been revived.

One product has declined: fine hard timber, owing to population pressure on the forests. Under liberalization of the rural areas, farmers seem to be favoring more diversified crops (they pay better) and deserting the basic grains and vegetables, a trend which sometimes worries the government.

As in many Asian countries, China's main farming weaknesses are overcrowding and the weather. Flood and drought can still threaten famine. The systems of transport, storage, chilling, processing

and preservation are still weak, and foreign investors who can help with those technologies are very welcome.

Some 80 percent of the people still rely on agriculture, forestry and fishery even now. About 50 percent of the country's total output is from this sector. When the liberalizations began in 1979, agriculture and the rural areas were the first to be reorganized and these reforms were enthusiastically welcomed by most of the rural people.

As a result, agricultural output soared at an annual average rate of over 8 percent in 1981-85, far exceeding the government's target. Even the state-run farms have done well; more than doubling their output since 1979, after a "job responsibility" system was introduced delegating more decision-making to the local leaderships, and allowing them to retain some of the surpluses they gathered.

In recent years the output of rice has averaged about 170 million metric tons, wheat 85 million tons and coarse grains 65 million tons. In meats, raising larger beasts is probably uneconomic except in the grasslands of the northwest. But recently some worrying trends have emerged: grain acreage fell 7 percent in 1985, and productivity per acre is slow to improve.

Output of grains last peaked in 1984 at 407 million tons, but fell back steeply to

379 million tons in 1985; 1986 saw some improvement, at a total of some 390 tons, and the target for this year has been set at 405 million tons. Floods have been severe this year, and earlier there were some droughts. Can the current target be met? Beijing hopes so.

China's farming remains close to the arts and crafts industries, and so it is in many ways more productive overall and more ecologically balanced than the "modern" agricultural economies. Farm families can earn extra income from such activities, and the well organized state trading corporations collect from the countryside for local and foreign trade.

The government aims to increase diversification by expanding aquaculture (growing fish in ponds with controlled breeding and feeding) and forestry (China's forests have been much denuded over the centuries and in the north a bad fire has destroyed millions of trees). The authorities would also like to raise the output of fruit, herbs and fodder.

Incentives have been offered to create more industries in the rural areas, to stem any uncontrolled drift to the towns and the cities, while also reducing the proportion of the population dependent on agriculture down to 40-50 percent. Indeed, about 70 million people have left farming since 1979.

### New Focus on Light Industry

**D**URING the Mao era, when the emphasis was firmly placed on heavy industry, light industry was much neglected. Now the new administration is redressing the balance. Heavy industry is being improved, not expanded, while China's light engineering industries are being revived at top speed — not only to produce exports, but also to manufacture items such as clothes, foodstuffs and household equipment for the domestic market.

A large proportion of China's 20,000 textile enterprises are based in Shanghai. Textile processing plants account for about 16 percent of China's total industrial output. Their



Women workers in textile industry.

exports earn over US\$17 billion for the country and, having risen by an average 13 percent in recent years, now account for nearly 20 percent of all export activity.

China has also latched on to the need for quality control in light engineering. Above all, China wants to move into

the high-tech world — and the faster the better. From hand-craft to CAD/CAM, productivity is seen as the imperative need.

This advertising section was written by Alan Chalkley and Betty Udofomo-Chalkley.

Maintain Balance

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Sher



## ADVERTISING SECTION

## ADVERTISING SECTION

## Maintaining the Balance of Power

**C**HINA'S biggest joint venture with a foreign company can be seen at Pingshuo, in Shanxi Province, in north central China, southwest of Beijing, where a large open-cast coal mine was opened on September 10 this year. The foreign partner is Occidental Petroleum, whose chairman Armand Hammer has enjoyed a long and colorful career maintaining trade and investment links with both Moscow and Beijing.

Shanxi Province has more than half of China's known coal reserves. On the occasion of the opening, the Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng was present with Hammer to launch the US\$650 million complex, which is designed to produce 12 million tons of washed steam-coal a year, of which 75 percent is to be exported. Occidental itself is investing US\$200 million.

China has, on the face of it, the world's largest coal reserves — some 770 billion tons — but this does not make them economic. The quality varies, as do the situations of the mines. Nearly all of China's coal is in the north, and in the past, transport bottlenecks have affected production, and made it uneconomic to carry coal all the way to the southern half of the country for energy production. Thus it may well be economic for China to export coal in the north, and import it in Shanghai and the south.

Another problem for China is the current price of coal on world markets. Japan takes half of China's coal exports, but demand there is flat because of recession in the steel industry.

Last year Beijing's State Council, alarmed by falling foreign exchange earnings in

the wake of the oil-price drop, decided to treble coal exports. The new target of 30 million tons annually should be reached in just four years.

Oil was the country's leading source of hard currency until early 1986, when a glut depressed the market in the West. So far the search for offshore oil and gas has been disappointing. Commercial quantities have only been discovered in Bohai Gulf in the north, and perhaps around the Pearl River in the south. The search has now switched to onshore areas, and foreign participation is being strongly encouraged.

China's energy strategy is a vital one. If the country is to modernize its economy, from giant factories down to small village homes, electric power will be required in far greater amounts than are presently generated. Some sources put even the existing power shortage as high as 25 percent.

If fossil fuels fail to satisfy future demand, China has two alternatives: a determined effort at power-saving technology (where foreign know-how will be essential), or nuclear energy.

Recently, the government announced that it would press ahead with nuclear-powered energy sources, especially in the center, south and west. At the moment, excluding research activity, there are only two small nuclear-generator sites, one near the border of Hong Kong and the other near Shanghai. Such development is slow and expensive, so fossil-fueled stations are planned for other areas of the country.

With or without foreign partnership, the economics of local or imported fuels — these are the factors that China must balance.



## From Fasteners to Turnkey Plants

**W**E have entered the era of highly specialized machines — contrary to tradition, it is now the end-product that determines the form of the machine rather than the other way around. This, at least, is the informed opinion of the Guangdong branch of China's Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation, based in Guangzhou (Canton).

The range of products that they offer extends from complete plants down to individual hand-tools and small fasteners. Fork-lift trucks, air conditioners, standard shipping containers, heating radiators, pumps, motors, switches and transformers are all featured in their catalog.

"We are an integrated enterprise which looks at manufacturing and trading as one entity. In this way we aim to turn out more and better products, expand our export markets and widen our relations with industrial and commercial circles throughout the world," commented their spokesman.

Guangdong Province does have some special advantages. It is on the busy South China Sea routes and is the neighbor of the modern economies of Hong Kong and Macao. It is therefore close to areas of industrial change, and can exchange ideas with the outside world quite easily. It also has convenient and rapidly developing transport and communication links through its own ports and those of the two foreign enclaves.



China is exploiting its natural resources with modern coal mines and power plants in the energy sector as well as traditional arts and crafts for export. Clockwise from above: hand engraving; open cast mine in Fushen; power plants in Hualapai City; coal mines in Hopt; pottery making.

## World Demand for Arts and Crafts

**T**HE province of Guangdong, on China's south coast, has a long tradition of handicraft skills and designs, partly due to the area's close connections with European traders. Much of China's pottery, porcelain, carpets, paintings and carvings trade from the west and northwest has been exported through Guangdong Province over the centuries.

This explains the local skills in the finishing, packaging and marketing of textile, wood and ceramic ware. Western interest in Chinese house furnishings and interior decoration has enjoyed a recent revival. The brilliant Chinese colors and richness of design are back in vogue.

The Guangdong branch of

China's Arts and Crafts Import and Export Corporation is now trading with over 100 countries. The bewildering range of products are all handmade, using natural raw materials such as straw, willow, rattan, fern, hair and bamboo or metals, jade and gems. The products themselves vary from small toys to large furniture and include hand embroidered clothing, handbags and other accessories in the rich Chinese style. There are also brassware items, artificial flowers, Chinese lamps and lanterns, jewelry with unique gem and semiprecious stone settings, carvings galore.

Perhaps the proudest export of the Guangdong branch is its range of beaded and sequined garments. An official says: "We call it our Number One product."



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HONG KONG SINGAPORE BANGKOK BEIJING SHANGHAI TAIPEI (1987) TAIPEI MANILA SEOUL BRUNEI TOKYO OSAKA SYDNEY BRISBANE PERTH DARWIN ADELPHI ROCK ALICE SPRING TOWNSVILLE HOBBART PORT TOWNSELD GOLD COAST FUS AUSTRALIA ROTTERDAM

DAVID L. BAC



	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NY Time	2815	40 1/2	39 3/4	39 3/4	-1 1/2
Alza	2349	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	-1 1/2
Wana B	2291	18 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	-1 1/2
Levin S	2204	11 1/2	11	11	-1 1/2
Amcphl	1972	46	45	45	-1 1/2
ylcom pf	1826	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-1 1/2
TexAcr	1817	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	-1 1/2
NTR Int	1630	15	14 1/4	14 1/4	-1 1/2
Levin T	1250	14 1/2	14	14	-1 1/2
Teleph	1257	14 1/2	14	14	-1 1/2
Carm Cr n	1200	8 1/2	8	8	-1 1/2

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
346.81	342.25	343.57	-2.34

**Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.**

the market extends its overall pattern of consolidation.

Economists predict that Wednesday's data will show that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit for August narrowed to about \$14.5 billion from \$16.5 billion in July.

A smaller-than-expected deficit could boost the dollar, alleviating some of the need for the Federal Reserve Board to support the U.S. currency with a policy of higher interest rates. This could take some of the upward pressure off interest rates and relieve some of the concerns about rising rates that have been weakening stock prices since late August.

Glaxo Holdings PLC was the most active NYSE-listed issue, falling 4% to 23%. Its pretax profit for the year ended June 30 rose but failed to meet analysts' expectations.

International Business Machines followed, rising 2% to 149% in a late rally. IBM is expected to report its third-quarter earnings Tuesday.

Advanced Micro Devices was third, falling 2% to 19%; its third-quarter loss after a one-time charge was bigger than expected.

Despite news that the industry's September billings reached their highest level in three years, some semiconductor issues weakened. Motorola fell 1% to 65% and Texas Instruments eased 1% to 75%.

U.S. Leasing International soared 14% to 57%. It agreed to be bought by Ford Motor through a \$68-a-share tender offer.

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Noted



TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1987

Page 17

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

As Second Marché Listings Increase, So Do the Pitfalls

By JACQUES NEHER  
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS—Investors hungry for new issues should get a full belly this fall on the Second Marché, the French version of the U.S. over-the-counter market. Despite a downturn in prices, officials expect a flood of new listings on the old market that will rival the hectic pace set last spring. Although most of the companies floating stock on the market this autumn are small and have relatively low profiles, a few major issues have been in the works. Last week, for example, Agache issued 10 percent of its stock, or 550,100 shares, priced at 490 francs (\$81.11) each.

Financière Agache has major stakes in such fashion names as Céline, the shoe and accessories maker, and in the Christian Dior haute couture houses. In December, Yves Saint Laurent's perfume and fashion house is expected to issue a chunk of its stock for the first time.

"I expect around 50 new admissions on the Second Marché in Paris and the provinces in the last quarter," said Florence Hernandez, an official in the new-issues office of the Paris Bourse. That would bring the number of stocks listed to about 275 by the end of the year. Ms. Hernandez said that 14 listings are planned this month, following 10 in September.

So far, every new issue on the Second Marché has been fully subscribed, and many have been as much as 100 times oversubscribed. As a result, investors lucky enough to get hold of new-issue stock almost always have been rewarded with quick and significant appreciation.

But the picture is changing as lesser-known companies come to market. As a result, market players emphasize that investors must be much more selective than in the past.

"The future introductions will be different in terms of the amount of demand," Ms. Hernandez of the Paris Bourse said. "There could even be some failures."

THE SECOND MARCHÉ index stood at 197.4 on Friday, down 25 percent from a high of 263.5 on May 7. That drop was twice as severe as the decline in the official Réglement Mensuel market in the same period. The official CAC index closed Monday at 395, compared with 458 on May 7.

The Second Marché opened in February 1983, when a Socialist administration was in power, with 16 stocks that previously had been unquoted over-the-counter equities. By the beginning of 1986, the market had grown to 127 stocks with a combined capitalization of \$8.5 billion francs.

Then, after a conservative administration led by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac came to power in March 1986, a new-issue fever took hold. As of July 30, the market held 216 stocks with a combined capitalization of 148 billion francs. That sum represented 10 percent of the total equity capital on the Paris Bourse.

The Second Marché was created to encourage small and medium-sized French companies to lessen their dependence on bank financing. The idea was to give such companies, which in many cases were being run by their founding families, a chance to get their feet wet in the public market without having to make a major commitment.

Now, however, the companies obtaining listings are more often recent start-ups, or restructured enterprises whose venture capital backers hope to reap the rewards of their risks.

"France is now becoming equity-dependent instead of credit-dependent," said Christophe Grosperin, a Second Marché specialist with the Paris brokerage François Louvet-Kervin.

To enter the market, companies must issue at least 10 percent of their stock on the Second Marché, according to the Réglement.

Currency Rates

Currency	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Oct. 10
American dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
British pound	1.6350	1.6350	1.6350
French franc	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596
German mark	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364
Italian lira	2.0361	2.0361	2.0361
Japanese yen	163.60	163.60	163.60
Swiss franc	1.4836	1.4836	1.4836
U.S. dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Interest Rates

Currency	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.125%
6-month T-bill	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%
3-month Eurodollar	7.125%
6-month Eurodollar	7.125%
1-year Eurodollar	7.125%

Key Money Rates

Currency	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.125%
6-month T-bill	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%
3-month Eurodollar	7.125%
6-month Eurodollar	7.125%
1-year Eurodollar	7.125%

Asian Dollar Deposits

Currency	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.125%
6-month T-bill	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%
3-month Eurodollar	7.125%
6-month Eurodollar	7.125%
1-year Eurodollar	7.125%

U.S. Money Market Funds

Currency	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.125%
6-month T-bill	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%
3-month Eurodollar	7.125%
6-month Eurodollar	7.125%
1-year Eurodollar	7.125%

Gold

Currency	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.125%
6-month T-bill	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%
3-month Eurodollar	7.125%
6-month Eurodollar	7.125%
1-year Eurodollar	7.125%

U.S. Airline Hub System Under Pressure

Critics Say It Causes Delays, Limits Choice

By Agis Salpukas  
New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — Gerri Mudzinski, a ticket agent for Northwest Airlines at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, hunched over the counter and worked quickly to board passengers on a flight to Newark, New Jersey, due to leave in 20 minutes. The line before her was 20 deep. Her fingers raced over the computer keyboard as she checked passengers in, knowing that even a delay of five to 10 minutes on a flight from Northwest's major airport can snowball. A delay at the hub can cause many passengers to miss connecting flights in other cities or force Northwest to delay those flights to wait for the late arrivals.

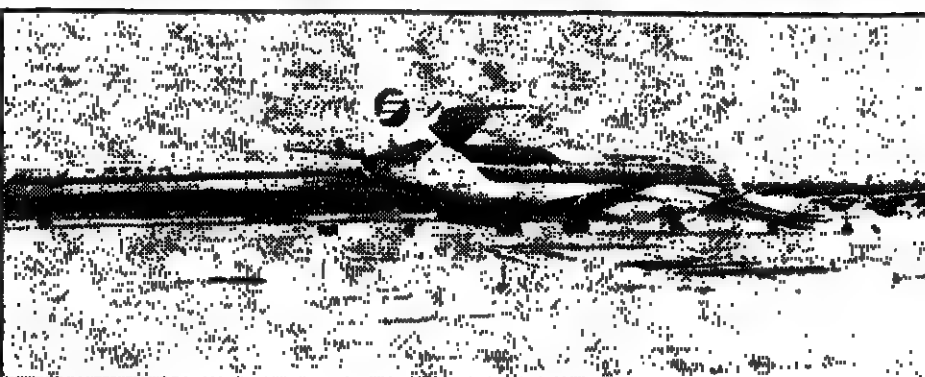
Such nerve-racking scenes have become commonplace at the dozens of so-called "hubs" that have emerged as the centers of the U.S. airline system.

As well as Minneapolis-St. Paul, they include Denver Stapleton, Atlanta, Dallas-Fort Worth, Chicago and Saint Louis, Missouri.

Increasingly in the past five years, the major airlines have vastly reconfigured their route structures. Instead of flying directly from one city to another, they have changed travel patterns, setting up one major distribution point for many destinations. See HUBS, Page 21



Overcrowding at Denver's Stapleton airport, top and below, one of 12 or so U.S. hubs.



Salomon to Cut 800 Jobs, Phase Out 3 Businesses

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Salomon Inc., the largest U.S. investment banking firm, said Monday that it would eliminate about 800 jobs and phase out its involvement in municipal bonds, which it once dominated, and other businesses.

Salomon, the parent of the Salomon Brothers investment and brokerage company, said it expected to save \$150 million a year through the cutbacks. But it said that costs associated with the cuts would result in a write-off of \$60 million to \$70 million in the fourth quarter.

The job cuts would affect about 12 percent of the company's 6,500 employees.

Salomon has been hurt by the recent downturn in stock and bond prices. It disclosed that it was "only marginally" profitable in the July-through September quarter, compared with a \$128 million profit in the third quarter of 1986.

Salomon's share price rose 37.5 cents Monday to close at \$34.875 on the New York Stock Exchange. Fear of a prolonged bear market could lead other investment and brokerage companies to follow Salomon's example, analysts said.

"What Salomon is going through is something all firms are going through at this point in the cycle," said Thomas Brown, an analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. "The pain may be deeper at Salomon, because it expanded the most and its revenue mix is geared most towards trading."

Salomon was for years the biggest underwriter of municipal bonds. But the business has become unattractive because of an invasion by commercial banks, which offer the same service at a lower price, said Perin Long, an analyst for Lipper Analytical Securities Corp.

Mr. Long said that estimates that Salomon lost \$50 million to \$100 million on municipal bond dealings earlier this year were reasonable.

Salomon said that it also was abandoning two businesses in which it has a smaller presence, commercial paper and short-term bank liabilities.

The company said it would focus on investment banking, including its successful mergers and acquisitions business, and on the global stock and bond markets.

The company has been under pressure to improve its results since the corporate raider Ronald O. Perleman said recently he might buy as much as 25 percent of Salomon's stock in the open market.

Mr. Perleman, who heads Revlon Group Inc., made his announcement after Salomon refused to sell a 12 percent voting interest to Revlon. Instead, Salomon agreed to sell convertible preferred stock to Berkshire Hathaway Inc. for \$700 million. Berkshire Hathaway, an insurance and retailing company, is headed by the Nebraska billionaire Warren Buffett.

Salomon said that as part of its restructuring, it was considering selling certain assets, which might make it possible to buy back stock.

Analysts said that Salomon has been in financial trouble the last two years, mainly because of its expansion in London and Tokyo.

Salomon's London expansion, following the deregulation of the British financial markets known as the Big Bang, involved hiring of highly paid executives, purchase of state-of-the-art computers and payment of high office rents, they said.

The London and Tokyo offices failed to generate as much profit as expected because of severe competition from bank giants and other financial houses as well as from U.S. securities firms that undertook similar expansions.

"The Big Bang turned into a Big Bust," one analyst said. "Unlike others, Salomon also didn't take any partners in London and wanted to go it alone." (AP, UPI)

However, Hans Tietmeyer, a Finance Ministry state secretary, said later Monday that DM Eurobonds would not be subject to the new tax if the issuer is not domiciled or does not have its company management in West Germany.

He said that Eurobonds launched by West German-based issuers would be liable for the tax.

At the end of Monday's session, the benchmark West German government 6 1/2 percent bond, due in 1997, was trading at 94.85, down from 95.60 Friday and well below Thursday's close of 96.50.

The Frankfurt stock market recovered its calm Monday following the panic on Friday caused by the withholding tax announcement, but the Commerzbank index still lost 34.2 points to finish at 1,912.4.

The proposed tax, which the government says it will introduce as early as 1989, has no direct implication for shares.

But dealers said the likely rise in yields on the bond market would probably increase the cost of borrowing.

Mr. Tietmeyer said the 10 percent withholding tax would be levied on interest payments on bonds; note loans; credit balances and deposits with banks and building societies; earnings on capital accumulation agreements; and payouts from investment funds.

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Disappointing Profit Hits Glaxo Shares

**Readers**  
**LONDON** — Shares of Glaxo PLC tumbled Monday, dropping 1.25 pence, after the huge drug company announced lower-than-expected results.

Glaxo, whose products include anti-sickness drug Zantac, said pre-tax profit for the year ended June rose 22 percent to £746 million (\$1.23 billion), from £612 million the previous year.

Analysts had forecast profits as much as £800 million because

of the success of Zantac, which has 52 percent of a world market valued at around \$2.2 billion a year.

The announcement of the results pushed Glaxo shares down by 88 pence immediately, to 1.609 on the London Stock Exchange. They fell further to close at 1.556.25, down 141 pence, or 8 percent, from Friday's close.

The Financial Times Stock Exchange 100-share index fell 7 points to 2,344.8 immediately after Glaxo's announcement and continued to decline, closing at 2,338.5.

down 28 points from 2,366.5 on Friday.

The sell-off continued in New York and Glaxo shares, traded as American Depositary Receipts on the New York Stock Exchange, fell \$4.50 to close at \$23.75. Glaxo was the most actively traded issue on the NYSE.

In its report, Glaxo said that turnover rose nearly 22 percent to £1.74 billion, from £1.43 billion.

Net profit after tax also rose nearly 22 percent, to £501 million, from £403 million. Profit per share was 67 pence, against 54.1 pence a year earlier.

Peter Woods, an analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd, said, there were two possible reasons for the disappointing results: lower-than-expected sales of Zantac in Japan, and higher-than-expected research and development costs this year.

Zantac contributed 47 percent of turnover of £875 million, or £411 million, in the first half of 1987, the company reported earlier.

Mr. Woods said that he would revise his 1988 pre-tax profit figure for Glaxo downward from £1 billion to around \$925 million.

However, he said he believed that the downward share movement would soon stop.

He said the company was "not expensive and looks to us like a long-term buy."

Stock dealers in London said the stock was vulnerable to a sharp fall because of its spectacular rise from 930 pence just after last year's annual figures.

## With Chairman Werthen, It's Electrolux to the Rescue

**STOCKHOLM** — If records were kept for arranging company takeovers, Hans Werthen, chairman of Electrolux AB of Sweden, would be high on the list.

In the 20 years he has been with Electrolux, Mr. Werthen has turned it from a struggling electrical goods maker that was itself a takeover candidate into Sweden's second-largest industrial group after AB Volvo and the owner of 400 companies in 40 countries.

"You don't always choose your acquisitions, you have to take them when they are available," he explained.

Electrolux is known for its policy of taking over companies in financial difficulty and making them profitable.

Zanussi SpA of Italy is one recent example. Taken on in 1984 despite heavy restructuring costs, the unit made a modest profit in 1986 and should show even better results next year, Mr. Werthen said.

Last year, Electrolux clinched the biggest acquisition by a Swedish company when it bought White Consolidated Industries, the third-largest American maker of household appliances.

Mr. Werthen acknowledges that the \$773 million price tag was high. But he says the market can only continue to grow.

"Refrigerators and cookers keep getting bigger, especially in the United States," he

said. "We get away with the gamble because we make products which are needed more and more."

The group's revenue has nearly doubled in the past four years to an expected 67 billion kronor (\$10.5 billion) in 1987, although profits, soaked up by expansion, remain static. Profit last year was the equivalent of about \$400 million, unchanged from 1985, although in the first half of this year net rose 12 percent to 1.5 billion kronor, or about \$235 million, from the like 1986 period.

Electrolux's balance sheet would give U.S. finance directors sleepless nights.

"We're so poor we have to buy struggling firms because we can't afford successful ones," Mr. Werthen said with a grin.

But he added that he is satisfied with an equity-to-assets ratio of around 25 percent. He said it is a fair price to pay for gaining market share.

Mr. Werthen stresses not only geographical dominance, but also aims to exploit the trend for fitted kitchens, in which customers buy everything from appliances to furniture from one supplier.

"Fitted kitchens are the growth sector of the future," Mr. Werthen said, adding that "all the parts must be in harmony. It's like a beautiful girl's teeth — one missing tooth spoils the whole effect."

With Electrolux holding a quarter of the

European market and 18 percent in the United States, Mr. Werthen sees Asia as his next challenge. He envisages a network of door-to-door salespeople bringing Swedish vacuum cleaners to Chinese families.

"Door-to-door salesmen are our elite infantry," Mr. Werthen asserted. "They are the way into every country in the world."

These days, Mr. Werthen is focusing more of his energy on his lesser known role as chairman of the Swedish telecommunications giant L.M. Ericsson.

Ericsson had profits last year of just 905 million kronor on revenue of 31.7 billion.

"There are profit problems at Ericsson, but it will survive because it has immense technical strength," Mr. Werthen said. "We may not be rich but we are not starving."

Ericsson, which has invested heavily in developing its U.S. sales, has been hit hard by the falling dollar and tough American competition. But Mr. Werthen is convinced that the strategy will pay dividends.

His main passion, apart from buying companies, is rock climbing, although he admits he can no longer manage Switzerland's Matterhorn, a peak he scaled twice in his youth.

There are no immediate plans for voluntary retirement, though he is 68. "One day they will throw me out," he said, "but how would I occupy myself if I retired?"

## Towers Seeks Lehman's Aid as It Weighs Stake in Pan Am

**NEW YORK** — Towers Financial Corp. said Monday that it is approaching Pan American Airways with a plan to restructure the carrier and that it was seeking support from John F. Lehman Jr., the former U.S. Navy secretary.

Lehman, the chairman of the insurance and financial company, said that Towers is "serious but friendly" that the plan would be presented to Pan Am's board of directors.

Towers does not own any stock in Pan Am. Mr. Lehman said, declined to reveal many details of the plan, but said that Towers prepared to invest \$50 million in the carrier.

A group of unions representing about 17,000 Pan Am employees has offered to give up \$180 million a year in wage concessions to an investor seeking to restructure the company.

The move by Towers follows reports last week that Kirk Kerkorian, the financier who heads MGM-UA Communications Co., was seeking a way to gain control of Pan Am.

The airline posted a loss of \$463 million in 1986 but is hoping to return to profitability this year.

In an interview, Mr. Hoffenberg said that Mr. Lehman had indicated that he would work with Towers if support for its plan could be secured from Pan Am's board, unions and management as well as the financial community.

## Maxwell Plans European Daily

**PARIS** — Robert Maxwell, a British publisher, announced plans Monday to establish an English-language daily newspaper that would be published in Paris and possibly in the United States or Canada.

The paper, in tabloid format, would begin appearing by Jan. 1989, Mr. Maxwell said.

He indicated that he would now a formula used by USA Today and print a country-by-country summary of major news.

He said one-third of the paper would consist of news from European newspapers and two-thirds would be produced by a staff of 150 in Paris. He said the paper would not compete directly with other English-language publications such as the International Herald Tribune or the Financial Times.

## MARCHÉ: French Issues Surge

(Continued from first finance page)

of their capital, compared with 25 percent to enter the Réglement Mensuel market or the Comptant cash market.

The latest wave of new-issue excitement on the Second Marché began in April, when five companies issued stock for the first time. The pace accelerated in May, with 13 issues. In June, 16 companies rushed to squeeze in before the vacation season.

Among the springtime batch were two enterprises privatized by the French government: Banque Industrielle et Mobilière Privée and TFI, the country's largest television network. Other notable entries included Biotron, a pharmaceutical maker; Leca-Synthes, a computer company; and CompuServe, a software company.

September's new issues included Société Concept, a computer software developer, and Conforma, a furniture retailer.

Brokers and fund managers complain frequently about a lack of liquidity for most Second Marché issues. One broker estimated that less than 10 percent of the stocks listed had sufficient capital floating on the market to be considered liquid.

Investors had a foreboding of the market's downside potential when prices took a nosedive this summer and institutions found themselves unable to unload their Second Marché holdings.

"I know of one institution that had a few million francs invested in a Second Marché stock, and when the stock began to fall, he just couldn't get out — it was impossible," said Robert Ventre, a market analyst for Legrand, Legrand & Compagnie. "Now institutions will think twice before entering this market again."

Chemical Bank said Monday that it would eliminate 170 of the 950 jobs at its British unit, or 18 percent, under a global restructuring plan.

It said the cutbacks will "center on areas of commercial banking which are being de-emphasized, a more focused approach to securities activities, and a rationalization of operational support."

A spokesman for Chemical said, "Virtually every area of the bank is affected to some degree."

Chemical, the fourth-largest U.S. banking company, said Sept. 14 that it would cut its worldwide staff by 10 percent, or about 2,100 people, and sell some businesses to strengthen its performance.

Eurobond dealers at other houses said that Chemical was reducing its staff of 28 Eurobond traders to just eight.

But the Chemical spokesman said that a breakdown of the cuts

## Chemical Bank Eliminates 170 U.K. Jobs

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Three other U.S. banking companies — J.P. Morgan & Co., Manufacturers Hanover Corp., and Chemical New York Corp. — are also expected to open operations in Tokyo later this year.

backers was not available. He added that the bank would continue to make markets in Eurobonds.

The parent company said last month that it would take a one-time third-quarter charge of about \$135 million to cover severance pay

and related expenses, resulting in a quarterly loss of \$65 million, compared with profit of \$99.1 million in the 1986 period. It predicted the global staff reductions would result in pretax gains of about \$150 million a year.

## Bankers Trust to Open Japanese Unit

**TOKYO** — Bankers Trust New York Corp. will open its Tokyo securities branch on Wednesday, paving the way for other U.S. commercial banks to deal in securities and trade in Japan.

BT Asia Securities Ltd., a Hong Kong-based subsidiary of Bankers Trust, will formally open its Tokyo office with a staff of about 60, a company official said Monday.

The Finance Ministry agreed in June to allow 10 foreign institutions, including four U.S. banks, to set up brokerages on condition that their parents hold no more than half the capital.

Three other U.S. banking companies — J.P. Morgan & Co., Manufacturers Hanover Corp., and Chemical New York Corp. — are also expected to open operations in Tokyo later this year.

Their entry is likely to reinforce demands by Japanese domestic banks that their overseas securities units also be allowed in Japan.

The brokerage arrangement was a compromise between Japanese laws separating banking and broking and demands from European banks that they be allowed to conduct securities business in Tokyo.

Bankers Trust officials said the new securities business will help blur and eventually eliminate the differences between investment and commercial banking in the United States as well as in Japan.

Under the arrangement, Bankers Trust cut its stake in its Asian unit to 50 percent and Exxon Corp. acquired the rest. The other U.S. banks have taken similar action to meet the ministry's requirement.

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Dollars		Coupons Head Bid Ask		Coupons Head Bid Ask	
Ingram Head		Chico Nevada		Lloyds Paris 2	
Algonk (Hess-Judd)	2.160 14.00 97.95 97.22	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	Lloyds Paris 3	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	Lloyds Paris 4
Americo 7	7.041 12 100.00 99.15	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45		77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	
American Express 7	7.041 12 100.00 99.15	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45		77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	
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Bank of Montreal 7	7.041 12 100.00 99.15	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	Lloyds Paris 6		
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Bank of Santo Spirito 7	7.041 12 100.00 99.15	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	Lloyds Paris 10		
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Bank of Spain 7	7.041 12 100.00 99.15	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	Lloyds Paris 12		
Bank of Venice 7	7.041 12 100.00 99.15	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	Lloyds Paris 13		
Bank of Zurich 7	7.041 12 100.00 99.15	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	Lloyds Paris 14		
Bank of London 7	7.041 12 100.00 99.15	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	Lloyds Paris 15		
Bank of Lyons 7	7.041 12 100.00 99.15	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	Lloyds Paris 16		
Bank of Milan 7	7.041 12 100.00 99.15	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	Lloyds Paris 17		
Bank of Naples 7	7.041 12 100.00 99.15	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	Lloyds Paris 18		
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Bank of Sicily 7	7.041 12 100.00 99.15	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	Lloyds Paris 23		
Bank of Spain 7	7.041 12 100.00 99.15	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	Lloyds Paris 24		
Bank of Venice 7	7.041 12 100.00 99.15	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	Lloyds Paris 25		
Bank of Zurich 7	7.041 12 100.00 99.15	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	Lloyds Paris 26		
Bank of London 7	7.041 12 100.00 99.15	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	Lloyds Paris 27		
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Bank of Santo Spirito 7	7.041 12 100.00 99.15	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	Lloyds Paris 34		
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Bank of Spain 7	7.041 12 100.00 99.15	77p 36-11 98.38 98.45	Lloyds Paris 36		
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فَكَذَّبُوهُ بِالْأَصْلِ











## SPORTS

## Twins Win, 9-5, to Take AL's Playoff

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
DETROIT — The Minnesota Twins, the pacesetter of the West Division of the American League last season, Monday gained major league baseball's World Series for the first time in 22 years by beating the Detroit Tigers, 9-5, as Tom Brunansky hit a home run and a two-run double.

The Twins had taken a 3-1 lead in the playoffs by beating the Tigers, 5-3, Sunday night. In capturing the AL playoffs, four games to one, the Twins won two of three games at Tiger Stadium despite having one of the poorest batting records in the majors this season. They finished 85-77 for the year, and joined the 1973 New York Mets as the only division winners with fewer than 90 victories to advance to a World Series.

Minnesota will open the series at home Saturday night against the National League champion.

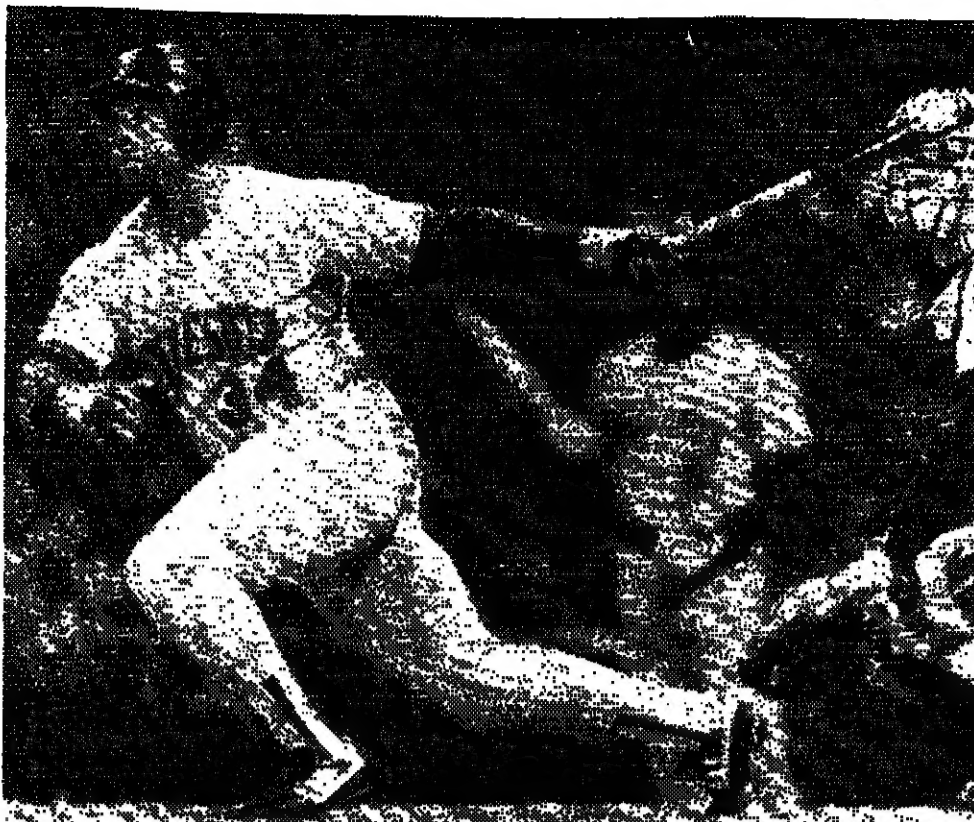
The Twins, beaten by the Los Angeles Dodgers in seven games in the 1965 World Series, finished 71-91 last season, when Tom Kelly replaced Ray Miller as manager with 23 games remaining, and was sixth in the AL West.

"They beat up on us in every direction," said Twins manager, Sparky Anderson. His Tigers posted baseball's best record, 96-64, but dropped two of three playoff games at home after losing the first two games at the Metrodome in Minneapolis.

The remarkable one-year turnaround continued Monday before Tiger Stadium crowd of 47,448 as the Twins took a 4-0 lead, then scored five insurance runs after the Tigers got three runs in the fourth close to 4-3. Bert Blyleven pitched six innings for his second victory of the playoffs, giving up one hit, before Dan Schatzeder came on to start the seventh.

A former Tiger, Joan Berenguer, taking his fourth appearance of the playoffs, yielded Chet Lemon's w-out, bases-empty homer in the eighth to make it 6-4 before Jeff Leonard finished for his second.

Veteran Darrell Evans, the go-to guy Sunday night's game, said afterward that he didn't think he could have done it. "I don't think I could have done it," he said. "I don't think I could have done it."



Kirby Puckett broke a 2-for-13 slump with a third-inning homer that tied Sunday's game, 1-1.

the whole time I was at third base." It was bad enough that Evans was picked off third with only one out in the sixth inning, but circumstances grew worse when he had to play third base for only the second time since June 20 — and failed to field two grounders that should have become outs.

"You want to dig a hole and bury yourself," said Evans, 40, "but you can't do that."

The Tigers entered the bottom of the sixth down 4-2, but quickly scored a run on three successive singles by Chet Lemon and Evans against Frank Viola and by Dave Bergman, a pinch-hitter, against Keith Atherton. After Mike Heath sacrificed Bergman to second and Evans to third, Berenguer, a right-hander, relieved Atherton.

Kelly, the Minnesota manager, called for Berenguer because he wanted a strikeout for the second out, removing the possibility of a sacrifice fly that would be the game. But Berenguer didn't need the strikeout.

While the pitching change was being made, third baseman Gaetti and catcher Landrum talked. Gaetti, perhaps the best defensive third baseman in the league, said he might signal a pickoff play against Evans.

"We have a left-handed hitter up and a guy who likes to take a big out," Gaetti told Landrum. "Let's try it here."

"You don't know what's going to

happen," Gaetti said later. "He could throw the ball into left field. With two outs I wouldn't do it, but there was one. The hitter can't hit the ball, and the pitcher has to be where the catcher can handle it. You can't tip it off. The pitcher can't know."

Before Berenguer's first pitch to Lou Whitaker, Gaetti gave Landrum the sign. He also said to Joe Brinkman, the umpire, "Be alive."

Berenguer's first pitch to the left-handed Whitaker was a forkball that dipped low and in. Evans, for an instant, thought the ball might skip away from the catcher.

"I wanted to get a good jump on a ground ball or have a chance to score if the ball's in the dirt," Evans said later, explaining his big lead.

"I kind of hesitated because the ball was almost in the dirt. I was trying to read it. That's why I didn't get back right away. I would have liked to have been back another foot. Then I would've gotten back. He had a little trouble catching the ball, but when he did he came up throwing."

Evans desperately dove head-first back into the base, but Gaetti smoothly caught Landrum's throw and tagged him on the back.

That left the Tigers with two out and a runner at second. Berenguer then threw a wild pitch, enabling Bergman to move to third, and he walked Whitaker. The walk proved to be far more beneficial to the Twins than to the Tigers.

Jim Morrison, a right-handed hitter, was scheduled to bat, and it seemed that Anderson, Detroit's manager, might use one of his three left-handed hitters on the bench instead, most likely Johnny Grubb. But he let Morrison bat, and Morrison hit a fly to center for the third out.

Because Bergman had batted for Tom Brookins, Anderson needed a third baseman. He had two choices: put Morrison there and lose his designated hitter, forcing him to insert his pitcher in the batting order, or switching Evans from first to third and putting Bergman at first. He moved Evans to third, where he had played in parts of only six games this season.

"I wasn't concerned," Anderson said. "I never worry about defense when I'm losing."

In the eighth inning, Evans bobbled Landrum's one-out grounder, then failed to backhand a two-out grounder by Steve Lombardozzi that went for a single and increased Minnesota's lead to 5-3.

"I played there for 13 years," Evans said, refusing to make excuses. "I played there in the playoffs and the World Series in 1984. I haven't played there much since then, but I feel comfortable with the instincts there. I was just a little nervous. I was a little uncomfortable. I hurried a little on the two balls. I should've had them." (UPI/NTT)

## Giants Move to Within 1 Victory of Pennant

By Joseph Durso  
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — For a change, Jeffrey Leonard didn't hit a home run, but that was just about the only thing the San Francisco Giants didn't inflict on the St. Louis Cardinals Sunday as they won their second straight game and moved to within one victory of the National League pennant.

Three times, the Cardinals took

the lead by one run. Three times, the Giants wiped it out — the third time by pounding Bob Forsch for four runs in the fourth inning. They cruised on to defeat the Cardinals, 6-3, behind five scoreless innings of relief pitching by Joe Price, and took the lead in the playoffs for the first time, three games to two.

Game 5 was a return match of the series opener, which Greg Maddux won over Rick Reuschel.

This time, they both got swung early. Vince Coleman opened the game by lining a double to left field, and the Cards promptly played for one sure run. They got it when Ozzie Smith bunted Coleman to third and Tommy Herr hit a sacrifice fly to left-center.

In the bottom of the inning, Robby Thompson led off with a walk and stole second. Kevin Mitchell singled down the left-field line,

and the Giants were even. For a left-hander, Mathews was having trouble holding runners on first base. With Leonard batting, Mitchell stole second, and the Giants had stolen four bases to two for the Cardinals, who stole 248 this season.

Mathews survived his first encounter with Leonard (four home runs in four games), who flied deep to center, but Mitchell tagged and took third. He was still there after Candy Maldonado took a third strike and Chili Davis flied out to center, where Willie McGee made a running catch.

The Cardinals, still playing without Jack Clark, their one true power hitter, have been scrambling for runs. They got one in the third, but wasted a great chance to break things open. Tony Pena led with a ground single through the left side. Mathews squared to bunt, but as the infield charged, he swung and popped a single over second base. When Coleman glanced a single off Reuschel's glove, St. Louis had the bases loaded and nobody out.

Smith fetched one run home with a sacrifice fly to center, but that was all the Cards got because Herr bounced to Thompson, who started San Francisco's 10th double play of the series.

No Cardinal lead seemed safe. In the bottom of the third, Mitchell hit a high 2-2 pitch over the left-field fence for the Giants' ninth homer of the playoff and a 2-2 tie.

In the top of the fourth, the Cardinals scrounged a run and took the lead for the third time. McGee singled with one down but was thrown out trying to steal second when Manager Roger Craig called for a pinch runner. It was the third time in five attempts that the Cardinals had been caught trying to steal, and pinchouts got them every time.

It seemed costly when Terry Pendleton lined a triple to right-center, scoring nobody. Then, John Morris bounced one wide of first base for what should have been the Cardinals' third run. Will Clark threw the ball to Reuschel, who groped for the bag with his foot, then dropped the ball for an error. Pendleton scored, and the Cardinals led again, 3-2.

But Mathews left with a sore muscle in his right thigh, and on came Forsch, who won Game 3 in a similar long-relief role. This time, Forsch, 37, pitched to four batters, got nobody out and surrendered four runs and the lead.

Davis opened with a first-pitch single, Clark batted a single past first. Bob Brenly walked and the Giants had the bases loaded. Jose Uribe lined a shot over first base for a single, two runs and a 4-3 lead. Forsch was gone.

Mike Aldrete, leading the Giants with a 4.17 average with runners in scoring position, batted for Reuschel and hit a sacrifice fly off Rick Horton that scored Brenly and moved Uribe to second. Uribe then stole third, and Thompson tripled to right-center to make it 6-3.

## Leonard a Hit as a Hard-Liner

By George Vecsey  
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Kevin Mitchell remembers the first time he met Jeffrey Leonard, long before Leonard became nationally famous as Hao-Man and Penitentiary Face, the man with the beautiful stare who hit four home runs in the first four games of the National League playoff series.

It was the spring of 1986, two teams ago for Mitchell. He was a brash rookie, keeping the older New York Mets loose with his street talk. "One day I was running in the outfield before a game," Mitchell recalls. "I was wearing my headset, you know, and Jeffrey came over and said, 'Who is this rookie, running with a headset on?'"

"That's Jeffrey. That's his game. That's his psych."

Other rookies might have quailed at the hard gracing from a long-tenured, but Mitchell saw the glint behind the glare. "We're

from the same kind of neighborhood," Mitchell says. "We understood each other right away."

The Cardinals and the city of St. Louis do not appreciate the wit and wisdom of Leonard, who jogs out his homers like a parody of super-slow-mo replay.

But the touchy Cardinals and their stolid fans will have to endure another visit from the Giants and Jeffrey (don't call him Jeff) Leonard, who on Saturday set a playoff record with a home run in a fourth consecutive game.

Not bad for a man who testified in the Pittsburgh drug trial of 1985, learned to live "one day at a time" and saw enough troubles on the streets of West Philadelphia to make him a survivor long before he signed a professional contract.

Leonard, with his black warm-up shirt (his teammates wear white) and his black undershirt for postgame conferences, is a perfect man for the Bay Area, where people are accustomed to

image and diversity and even a bit of stylish swagger.

In St. Louis and some other burbs around the league, this posture does not go over so well. Testy John Tudor, the Cardinals' Game 6 pitcher, has admitted, "I don't like him at all," and Terry Pendleton, a most gracious chap, says of Leonard's arrogant posture, "We don't do those things on the Cardinals."

To which Steve Martin might say, "Excuse me," but to which Leonard says, "Let 'em wait." Which he did on Friday night, as he delayed his curtain call for his third homer until Joe Magrane was well into his delivery. That earned Leonard a pitch in the shoulder from Bob Forsch his next time up.

"I know it was done on purpose," Leonard said, promising to find the appropriate payback gesture.

He even intimidates his own teammates sometimes — the barbed remark here, the temporary cold shoulder there — but, says Mitchell, "You don't want him to be a little flower out there. He pumps me up."

Leonard does his pumping without fist-waving, back-slapping or teammate-hugging. His style is a West Philadelphia stare, perhaps borrowed from an old Sonny Liston film clip. Asked what makes him so hard, Leonard smiled briefly and said:

"Aw, man, there was so much, and it was so long ago."

Since escaping from the Houston Astros early in 1981, Leonard has hit 84 homers in his five full seasons, learning to focus his anger under Frank Robinson, the manager from 1981 through 1984. When Robinson was let go, Leonard appropriated his No. 30 as a tribute — until he went to No. 00 as a sign he was starting over after two operations.

After a great start this season, Leonard was hurt again, and slipped back into a platoon status. When right-handed Danny Cox could not pitch for the Cardinals in the playoff opener, Leonard got his chance — and Manager Roger Craig shelved his platooning plans.



Jeffrey Leonard: image, diversity and a bit of stylish swagger.

## SCOREBOARD

## Transition

**BASKETBALL**  
NBA — Boston 101, Detroit 98. Detroit's Reggie Miller scored 22 points. Boston's Kevin McHale scored 22 points. Detroit's Dennis Rodman scored 15 points. Boston's Scottie Pippen scored 15 points. Detroit's Isiah Thomas scored 15 points. Boston's Paul Pierce scored 15 points. Detroit's Grant Hill scored 15 points. Boston's Ray Allen scored 15 points. Detroit's Steve Nash scored 15 points. Boston's Jason Terry scored 15 points. Detroit's Devin Dabney scored 15 points. Boston's Jeff Green scored 15 points. Detroit's Andre Drummond scored 15 points. Boston's Jaylen Brown scored 15 points. Detroit's Cade Cunningham scored 15 points. Boston's Derrick White scored 15 points. Detroit's Jalen Duren scored 15 points. Boston's Robert Williams scored 15 points. Detroit's James Wisniewski scored 15 points. Boston's Al Horford scored 15 points. Detroit's Bojan Bogdanovic scored 15 points. Boston's Kristaps Porzingis scored 15 points. Detroit's Jerami Grant scored 15 points. 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## ART BUCHWALD

## A Franc-Dollar Duet

PARIS — The last time I saw Paris the tourists still controlled the main boulevards and sidewalk cafes. Americans were smiling and the French were glum. Unfortunately all this has changed. Now the French are smiling and the Americans are glum.

"What on earth went wrong?" I asked the doorman at my hotel.

"Your dollar went soft and our franc went hard," he said.

"Nobody pays attention to anyone who has soft currency dribbling out of his pocket."

"It's temporary," I protested. "We are working on a new chemical process to harden the dollar. Soon it will be as tough as the yen."

"If you say so. Did you want to take a bus or the Metro?"

"I can afford a taxi," I said.

"Americans may be poor but when it comes to taking taxis we are a proud people."



Buchwald

"Even if I got you a taxi you couldn't go anywhere."

"Why not?"

"All the traffic in Paris is stand-

ing still. Nothing is moving. You see those cars out there in the street? They have been there since last Thursday."

"What's wrong?"

"It's the hard franc. Everybody now has money to spend so the French are trying to get to a store or a restaurant at the same time. They might be able to make it except the workers are on strike."

"Are they blocking the streets?"

"No, the police are blocking the streets to prevent the workers from jamming them."

"Why are they protesting?"

"They want more hard francs so they can be part of the traffic tie-up."

I said to the doorman, "I recall the days when the dollar was strong and every store had a sign, 'English Spoken Here.'"

"I remember that also," he said. "We even gave you discounts for your traveler's checks."

"And you sent our packages to the airplane as a courtesy."

The doorman said, "You Americans thought it would last forever."

"It would have if someone hadn't stomped all over the dollar. Tell me the truth, do the French respect us anymore?"

"They don't disrespect you. They ignore you. To them you are no better or worse than a Swedish tourist. Remember, there is nothing you can do for the French. They have everything."

## Getty Museum Buys Ensor Work

LOS ANGELES — The J. Paul Getty Museum has purchased one of the key works of modern painting, James Ensor's huge "The Entry of Christ into Brussels in 1889."

The purchase, announced by the museum's director, John Walsh, contradicts the museum's stated intention of avoiding the acquisition of modern works of art, but it brings one of the most important precursors of Surrealist and Expressionist painting to rest in Southern California. Walsh called the acquisition "the museum's most important painting."

It was purchased from a private foundation in Liechtenstein after being on loan to the Kunsthalle in Zurich since 1983. The museum declined to disclose the price.

## A Trouper With a Trace of Bitterness

By Aljean Harmetz

New York Times Service

KETCHUM, Idaho — Idaho is as far from Hollywood in fantasy as in geography. But it is to the mountains of Idaho that Ann Sothern has retreated.

The 23-room house in Bel Air was sold long ago and the furniture scattered. At the age of 75, the deft comedienne from Hollywood's golden era travels light. "I don't want to own anything any more," she says, sitting in the living room of her rented house. "You reach a point when possessions possess you." If the things she treasures are condensed into this cluttered room — carved statues of saints, old photographs in gilt and silver frames, wooden crucifixes, porcelain figurines and an ebony piano — old memories die hard.

The hardest thing is to turn on the television set and watch herself run down the stairs in some half-forgotten movie. In 1974, on a stage in Jacksonville, Florida, a ceiling fell on her back, fracturing a lumbar vertebra and smashing the nerves in her legs. She finished the performance, of course, held together with silver gaffer's tape, before she began the years of hospitals and neurologists. She was always a trouper.

"I've done everything but play roles," she says, a stout woman with graying gold ringlets and the round face of a china kewpie doll. She may play roles yet. Thirteen years after the accident shattered her career, she has limped back into the movies — providing delight and comic relief in a film about old age and the possibility of optimism. In "The Whales of August," which stars Lillian Gish and Bette Davis, Sothern is dimpled and mischievous, whether gossiping over tea about who has just bought a hearing aid, or flirting with Vincent Price while picking blueberries.

As ironic fate will have it, "The Whales of August" is part of the rediscovery of Ann Sothern that began two years ago as a marketing play for a television movie based on Joseph Mankiewicz's 1949 film "A Letter to Three Wives." One of the few major movies in which she starred.



Ann Sothern, now 75, at the piano in her Idaho home.

Wouldn't it be great, thought the producer, to get one of the original stars, Jeanne Crain or Ann Sothern, to play a cameo role?

Coincidentally, the cable channel Nickelodeon bought the two television series Sothern produced and starred in during the 1950s, "Private Secretary" and "The Ann Sothern Show."

To Nickelodeon's surprise, the shows are among the most popular ever aired by the channel.

Then the remake of "A Letter to Three Wives" let Lindsay Anderson know that Sothern was still alive. The director of "The Whales of August," Anderson retained "a memory of her charm" from musicals like "When the Clouds Roll By" and "Lady Be Good." "In a sense she was too good an actress to be a star," says Anderson. "Being a star requires elephants of the ego. Ann scales her performances to what is demanded. A star delivers more than is required."

Mankiewicz is another admirer. "Ann was a damned good Broadway musical comedy ac-

tress," he says. "She had the sexiest mouth any woman ever had. But, at Metro, poor Annie got stuck in the Sam Katz unit. She never got the big break Gene Kelly and others did, of being with the Arthur Freed steamroller of talent."

Those days are so far behind her that she can only shake her head in disbelief. "It was like being in a little cocoon. You didn't even have to walk to the set. There was always a limousine."

Here and now, the aspens tremble in the thin rain that drizzles steadily from the brown-striped awning. The two California cats creep under the awning to snuggle against her. The rougher Idaho cats give her a kiss and disappear into the wet pines. For a moment, surrounded by her animals in the mist, she looks like Jane Darwell playing the bird lady in "Mary Poppins."

"A lot of times I think I like animals better than people," she says, crooning to Simon — "my old boy" — her 18-year-old ginger cat. Her last dog died four

years ago. This year has been heavy with death. A month ago, she returned to Beverly Hills to give a eulogy for the 23-year-old husband of her granddaughter who was killed racing friends home on his motorcycle. Now Sothern is a haven for her granddaughter and the girl's biscuit-colored Labrador.

Four deaths and emergency surgery last May — "They peeled me open like a pineapple because my small intestine had turned like a garden hose" — have left her melancholy. "I was so dumb," she says, in that husky, well-remembered voice. "I never thought you stopped making money or grew old."

"The Whales of August" was filmed on an island off the coast of Maine a year ago. She has just seen the movie for the first time — and shown the film to the friends and neighbors who surround her on the Sun Valley terrace. Her immediate response was horror at how fast she looked. The weight that made her recoil from her image on the screen is an ugly gift from the accident. She can

walk but not without a cane, and her feet are numb. Mike Kaplan, the producer of "The Whales of August," hesitated before offering her the part. "But her mobility was irrelevant because of her wonderful spirit," he says.

An astrologer once told Sothern that her greatest success would come in her later years. She says she knew she was fated to act in "The Whales of August" when she opened the script and saw that the woman she was to play was named Tisha, which is the name of her daughter and only child.

When people talk encouragingly of a possible Academy Award nomination, she only shakes her head. "I think Hollywood has been terrible to me. If it goes the way it's always gone, they won't even know I was in the picture. Hollywood doesn't respond to a strong woman, not at all. I was too independent. How dare a woman be competitive or produce her own shows? My work was paramount. My training was on time and know my lines. There's never been anything scandalous about me, and to come out clean is pretty damn good. I've never met Barbara Strisand. I don't know if she's even likable. But I admire her. Hollywood has been unkind to her, too."

Years ago, as 16-year-old Harriette Lake, Ann Sothern was the outstanding high school composer in Minnesota. Music is still a solace. She plays the theme she wrote for "The Ann Sothern Show." "It's kind of haunting and sad, which I am," she says.

It is as close as she comes to wearing her soul upon her sleeve. "She has a voice of hardness," says her daughter, Tisha Sterling. "Even to me she doesn't show how she feels about the important things in her life. She shows her real heart on stage when nobody can touch her."

What Sothern longs for most is what is most impossible — "the wonderful isolation up there on the stage." In a mountain cabin beyond a dusty road lined with bear grass and goatbush, she plays and sings a game of Trivial Pursuit. There is a sudden rain and a double rainbow. Solemnly, everyone makes a wish. "I want my legs back," she whispers.

## PEOPLE

## John Wayne's Widow Calls Him 'Superhuman'

Pilar Wayne, the widow of John Wayne, has written a book, "The Whales of August," and tells a beautiful love story at the same time. The love story is the same. The National Enquirer paid her \$30,000 to excerpt "John Wayne: My Life With The Duke," and is sponsoring a 20-city promotional tour for her. She described her late husband as "a superhuman being" and "the epitome of a man" who could also be stubborn, sexist, self-centered and irresponsible with money. Among other disclosures, the book reveals that Mrs. Wayne had an abortion during a 1956 affair with Wayne to avoid ruining his career and damaging his reputation while he was in the midst of divorcing his second wife. The two were married for 25 years but were separated at the time of Wayne's death in 1979 at age 72.

The Chinese-American cellist Yo Ma was awarded an honorary professorship at the Shanghai Conservatory of Music on Sunday. The Xinhua news agency reported. On Saturday, more than 1,400 people attended a concert by Ma despite the \$2.70 ticket price, the highest ever for a stage performance in Shanghai, Xinhua said. Ma, 32, born in Paris and began studying music at the age of 4 before moving to the United States.

Bob Woodward has sold film rights to "The Secret Wars" to the CIA director William Casey to the MGM/UA studio for an undisclosed fee, studio officials said.

Hans Jonas, the American writer, teacher and philosopher, was awarded the West German book trade association's annual prize at the Frankfurt international book fair on Sunday. Jonas, 64, who was born in Germany but fled for the United States in 1955, has written works on philosophy and religion, and has taught at American and Israeli universities. King Juan Carlos of Spain has awarded the Alexander Onassis Foundation gold medal for his contribution to establishing democracy in his country, the foundation announced in Athens on Monday.

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